

BURMA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

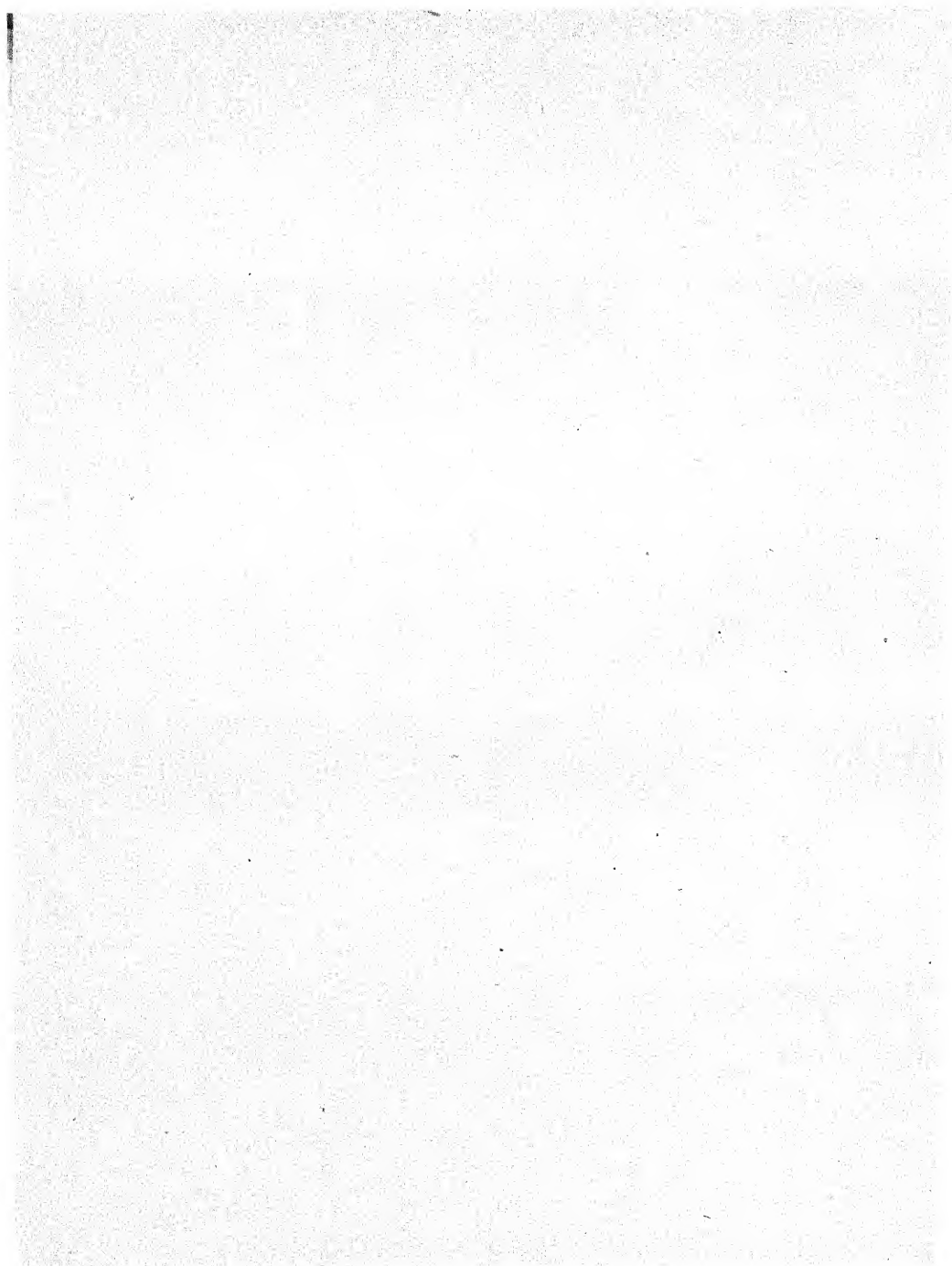
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

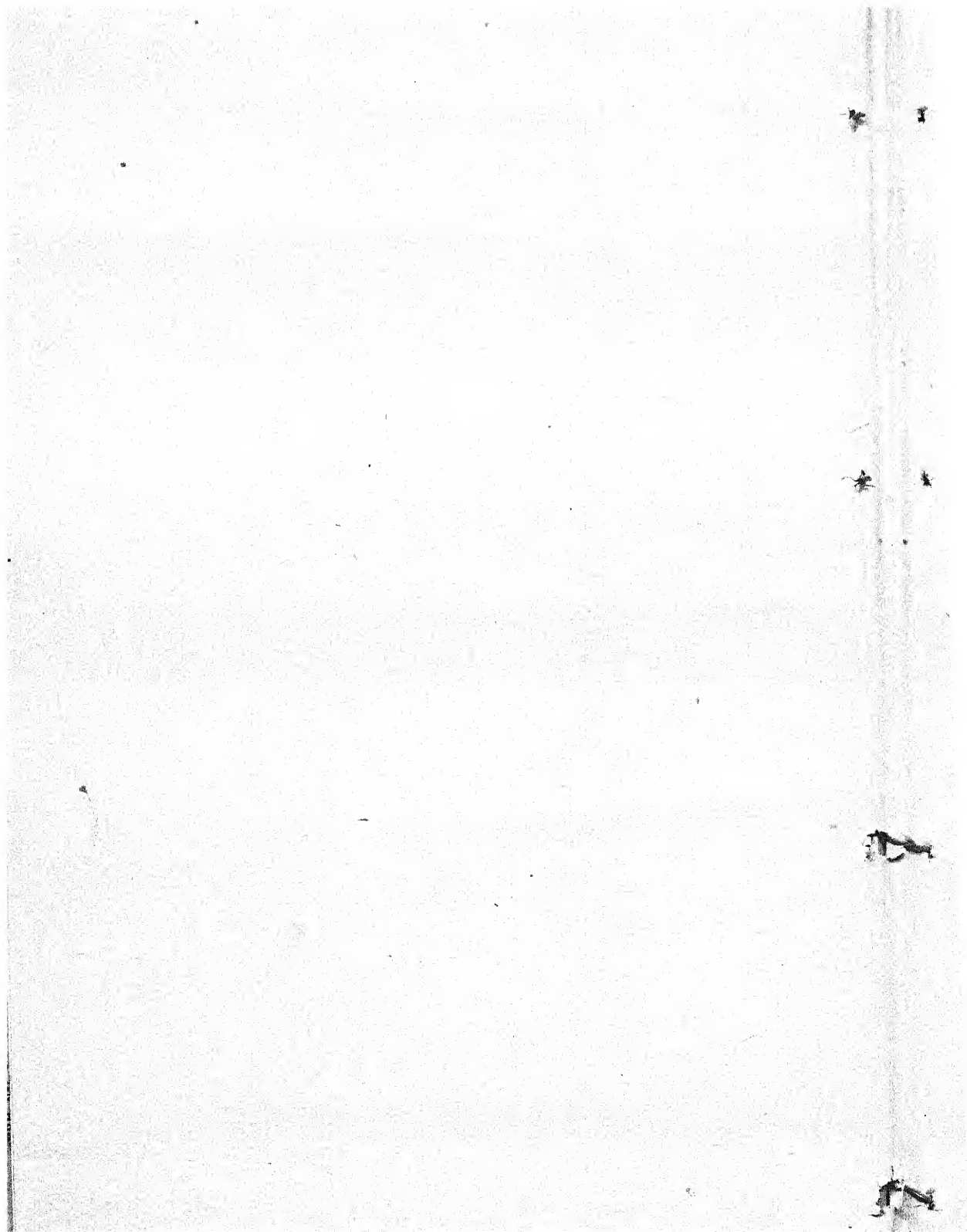
FOR THE YEAR

1915.



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MEMBERS OF THE BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A

Messrs. Arracan Co., Ltd.

„ Atherton, G., & Co.

B

„ Bank of Bengal.

„ Bank of Rangoon, Ltd.

„ Balthazar & Son.

„ Begbie, J. A., & Co.

„ Binning & Co.

„ Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Ltd.

„ British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.

„ Bulloch Brothers & Co., Ltd.

„ Burma Oil Co., Ltd.

„ Burma Railways.

C

„ Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

„ Clark and Greig.

„ Cowie, C. R., & Co.

„ Cook, Thomas, & Son.

„ Craig, Gardner & Harris.

D

„ Darwood, J. W., & Co.

„ Dickinson, John, & Co., Ltd.

„ Dyer, E., & Co., *Mandalay.*

E

„ Ellerman Rice Mills (Burma) Ltd.

F

„ Fabricius & Co., Ltd.

„ Findlay, J. D., & Sons, Ltd.,
Moulmein.

„ Finlay, Fleming & Co.

„ Foucar & Co., Ltd.

G

„ Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.

„ Gillespie, George, & Co., Ltd.

„ Gordon, George, & Co.

„ Graham, J. & F., & Co.

H

„ Harperink, Smith & Co.

„ Heap, Joseph, & Sons, Ltd.

„ Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

I

Messrs. Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.

J

„ Jamal Brothers & Co., Ltd.

„ Jacks, William, & Co.

L

„ Latham, Black & Co.

„ Lim Soo Hean & Co.

„ London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.

M

„ Macgregor & Co. Ltd.

„ Marshall, Cotterell & Co., Ltd.

„ Massink & Co., Ltd.

„ Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

„ Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

N

„ National Bank of India, Ltd.

„ Netherlands Trading Society.

„ Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

„ Norman, Clarke, Dunlop & Co., Ltd.

O

„ Oppenheimer, S., & Co., Ltd.

„ Oriental Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd.

R

„ Radcliff & Co., Ltd.

„ Rangoon Electric Tramway & Supply Co., Ltd.

„ *Rangoon Gazette.*

„ *Rangoon Times.*

„ Reif, B.

S

„ Standard Oil Co., of New York.

„ Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.

„ Stork & Co., Ltd.

„ Stuart Smith & Allan.

T

„ Tata Sons & Co.

„ Trading Co.

W

„ Walker and Whyte, Ltd.

„ Wightman & Co., (of Rangoon), Ltd.

Past and Present Officers of the Chamber.

Year.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Secretary.
1877-78	Mr. J. Melville ... Mr. J. M. Leishman ...	Mr. J. Halliday ... Mr. J. E. Borland ...	Mr. J. Connell.
1878-79	Mr. R. Rowett ...	Mr. H. Krauss ...	Mr. J. Connell.
1879-80	Mr. H. Krauss ...	Mr. J. R. C. Fisher ...	Mr. J. Connell.
1880-81	Mr. H. Krauss ...	Mr. J. R. C. Fisher ...	Mr. J. Connell.
1881-82	Mr. H. Krauss ...	Mr. J. G. Dickson ...	Mr. J. Connell. Mr. J. Stuart.
1882-83	Mr. H. Krauss ... Mr. R. Rowett ... Mr. S. G. Jones ... Mr. W. Grieve ...	Mr. J. G. Dickson ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1883-84	Mr. J. A. Bryce ... Mr. J. G. Dickson ...	Mr. J. G. Dickson ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1884-85	Mr. J. Thompson ...	Mr. R. Rowett ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1885-86	Mr. J. Thompson ...	Mr. R. Rowett ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1886-87	Mr. J. Thompson ... Mr. S. G. Jones ...	Mr. R. Rowett ... Mr. W. G. Reddie ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1887-88	Mr. S. G. Jones ...	Mr. W. G. Reddie ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1888-89	Mr. A. Pennycuik ...	Mr. H. Krauss ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1889-90	Mr. A. Pennycuik ...	Mr. H. Krauss ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1890-91	Mr. A. Pennycuik ... Mr. G. P. Glendinning..	Mr. H. Krauss ... Mr. A. Pennycuik ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1891-92	Mr. A. Pennycuik ...	Mr. J. Duncan ...	Mr. J. Stuart.
1892-93	Mr. J. Duncan ... Mr. A. Pennycuik ...	Mr. J. Braesecke ... Mr. A. Pennycuik ... Mr. L. Andrews ... Mr. J. Macgregor ...	Mr. J. Stuart. Mr. A. D. Warren.

Past and Present Officers of the Chamber—*contd.*

Year.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Secretary.
1893-94	Mr. A. Pennycuick ...	Mr. J. Duncan ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1894-95	Mr. A. Pennycuick ... Mr. G. P. Glendinning..	Mr. J. Macgregor ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1895-96	Mr. J. Macgregor ...	Mr. J. Macgregor ... Mr. G. H. Bruce ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1896-97	Mr. J. Macgregor ... Mr. G. H. Bruce ... The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pennycuick...	Mr. G. H. Bruce ... Mr. J. E. Orr ... Mr. W. Touch ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1897-98	The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pennycuick... The Hon'ble Mr. J. Macgregor ...	The Hon'ble Mr. J. Macgregor ... Mr. J. S. Gladstone ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1898-99	The Hon'ble Mr. J. Macgregor ... The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pennycuick...	Mr. D. R. Cameron ... Mr. E. Andrews ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1899-1900	The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pennycuick...	Mr. E. Andrews ... Mr. J. S. Gladstone ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1900-01	The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pennycuick... The Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Cameron...	The Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Cameron. Mr. D. McGaw ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1901-02	The Hon'ble Mr. C. May Somerville ... The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Wilson, C.I.E. ...	Mr. R. W. Adamson... Mr. Jas. P. Hay ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1902-03	The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Wilson, C.I.E. ...	Mr. Jas. P. Hay ... The Hon'ble Mr. C. Findlay ...	Mr. A. D. Warren.
1903-04	The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Wilson, C.I.E. ...	The Hon'ble Mr. C. Findlay ... Mr. Jas. P. Hay ... The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Reddie ...	Mr. A. D. Warren. Mr. C. A. Cones.

Past and Present Officers of the Chamber—concl'd.

Year.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Secretary.
1904-05	The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Wilson, C.I.E. ... The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Reddie ...	The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Reddie ... The Hon'ble Mr. Jas. P. Hay ...	Mr. C. A. Cones.
1905-06	The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Reddie ... The Hon'ble Mr. Jas. P. Hay, M.V.O. ...	The Hon'ble Mr. Jas. P. Hay, M.V.O. ... The Hon'ble Mr. C. Findlay ...	Mr. C. A. Cones.
1906-07	The Hon'ble Mr. C. Findlay ... Mr. J. R. Halliday ...	Mr. W. R. Stikeman... Mr. A. R. Finlay ...	Mr. C. A. Cones. Mr. J. Whitton.
1907-08	Mr. J. R. Halliday ...	Mr. A. R. Finlay ... Mr. P. C. Mactaggart...	Mr. J. Whitton.
1908-09	Mr. P. C. Mactaggart...	Mr. R. J. Wilkinson ...	Mr. B. W. Murdoch.
1909-10	The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Stikeman, C.I.E. ...	The Hon'ble Mr. F. D. Stewart...	Mr. B. W. Murdoch.
1910-11	The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Stikeman, C.I.E. ...	Mr. Jas. Wood ... Mr. R. J. Wilkinson ...	Mr. J. Whitton.
1911-12	The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Stikeman, C.I.E. ...	Mr. J. R. Halliday ...	Mr. J. Whitton.
1912-13	The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning...	Mr. H. B. Huddleston..	Mr. S. Gordon Brown(<i>Officialing.</i>) Mr. G. Welch. Mr. C. A. Cuttriss. Mr. C. A. Cuttriss.
1913-14	The Hon'ble Mr. B. J. B. Stephens ...	Mr. Jas. Wood ...	Mr. C. A. Cuttriss.
1914-15	The Hon'ble Mr. B. J. B. Stephens, C.I.E. ... The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning...	The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning... Mr. E. O. Anderson ...	Mr. C. A. Cuttriss.
1915-16	The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning...	Mr. E. O. Anderson ...	Mr. C. A. Cuttriss.
1916-17	Mr. W. Macdonald ...	Mr. J. Scott ...	Mr. C. A. Cuttriss.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Committee of the Burma Chamber of Commerce for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1915.

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the Report and Accounts of the Chamber for the past twelve months, dealing with the more important subjects which have engaged their attention during that time.

Committee.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on February 24th, 1915, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Committee for the ensuing year :—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning.
E. O. Anderson, Esq.
A. J. Anderson, Esq.
W. Buchanan, Esq.

C. Guinness, Esq.
J. R. Halliday, Esq.
J. A. Polson, Esq.
J. Scott, Esq.

In terms of Rule 17, Mr. F. D. Couchman was co-opted a Member of the Committee. By a ballot of Members the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning and Mr. E. O. Anderson were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively. In April, Messrs. F. D. Couchman and J. R. Halliday resigned, and were succeeded by Messrs. H. B. Huddleston and B. E. G. Eddis. In July, Mr. A. J. Anderson resigned on proceeding on active service and his place was taken by Mr. E. J. Holberton, who resigned on proceeding to Europe in December.

Burma Legislative Council.

On the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. B. J. B. Stephens, in December, 1914, the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning was unanimously elected to represent the Chamber on the Burma Legislative Council and continues to be the Chamber's representative.

Port Trust Board.

In January, 1915, Messrs. J. C. Mackendrick, W. Macdonald, W. Buchanan and D. Robertson were the representatives of the Chamber on the Rangoon Port Trust. In March, 1915, on completion of their tenure of office, Messrs. J. C. Mackendrick and W. Macdonald vacated their seats and were succeeded by Messrs. J. A. Polson and J. Scott.

Municipal Council.

Mr. M. Joakim continues to be the Chamber's representative.

Fencing in of Circular Saws.

Your Committee found it necessary to strongly protest against the proposal of the Government of Burma to amend Rule 22 of the Burma Factories Rules so as to provide for the fencing in of circular saws in order to prevent accidents, as in England. Government were informed that the conditions in saw mills in England and Burma are totally different. In England saw mills almost invariably deal with smooth timber, so that the fencing in of saws is a comparatively simple matter, though British workmen dislike the saw fence and remove it whenever they can, as it interferes with their work. In Burma, on the other hand, saw mills have to deal with rough timber and great logs of many shapes and sizes. If the saws had to be fenced in, these logs could not be dealt with satisfactorily and the saw mill industry would be severely handicapped. Furthermore, very few of the accidents that occur in saw mills are due to circular saws, but to carelessness in other directions. As a matter of fact, saw protectors were tried in Rangoon some years ago, but, as in England, the workmen refused to use them even in cases where their use would not seriously impede the work of a mill, as when small timber is being sawn.

The Government of Burma replied stating that, at present, sufficient grounds had not been adduced for proceeding with the amendment of the Rule in question; but the Inspector of Factories had been asked to make an analysis of all the accidents that occurred in saw mills in 1914, and that further action would be postponed until the analysis was considered. Your Committee heard nothing further of this matter during the past year.

Merchandise Marks Act.

As stated in the Chamber's Annual Report for 1914, your Committee addressed a letter to the Government of Burma suggesting the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act so as to exclude such legends as "Made in Germany," "Made in Austria," etc., as these legends have proved to be the most effective free advertisements, at the expense of British manufacturers, Germany and Austria have ever had or could purchase at any price. Your Committee further urged that the working of the Act would be altered for the better were it amended in such a way as to provide for:—

- (a) The optional marking of British goods, and no indication whatever of the country of origin of foreign goods; or
- (b) The optional marking of British goods, foreign goods to be marked "Not Made in Britain," or "Not British-Made"; or

- (c) All British goods to be marked "Made in Britain", foreign goods being marked "Not Made in Britain," or "Made Abroad" and to have no indication of country of origin.

The views of your Committee were supported by several of the leading Chambers in England and India.

The Government of Burma replied in July last that they agreed with your Committee that the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act which require a specific counter-indication of the country of origin have been of assistance to foreign manufacturers in depriving British middlemen of the trade in foreign articles; but this result, Government contended, was bound to ensue in any case because, as competition became keen, the middlemen between the manufacturer and the retailer tended to disappear, for no continental manufacturer was likely to continue selling goods to British importers if in a position to secure the extra profits obtainable by entering into direct relations with native retailers or small wholesale dealers.

The Government of Burma went on to say that they did not think that any of the amendments of the Act proposed by the Chamber of Commerce would be effective in achieving the end which the Chamber had in view. The adoption of the first suggestion, namely, to provide for the optional marking of British goods and no indication whatever of the country of origin of foreign goods, would nullify the whole object of the Act which is to protect both manufacturer and consumer from fraudulent marking of any kind.

The second suggestion, namely, to provide for the optional marking of British goods, foreign goods being marked "Not made in Britain" or "Made Abroad" would not secure the object in view, in the absence of a simultaneous prohibition of any indication of the country of origin in the case of foreign goods. Such goods would still be marked "Made in Germany" or other country of origin, in addition to the mark required by the Merchandise Marks Act, if their sale were found to be improved thereby.

The third proposal, to provide that all British goods should be marked "Made in Britain" and that foreign goods should be marked "Not Made in Britain" and have no indication of the country of origin, was open to the criticism that it was doubtful whether the proposed compulsory marking of British goods would commend itself to the manufacturers concerned. It was optional at present for them to mark their goods "Made in Britain" and presumably such a mark would have been generally adopted if the manufacturers had considered it likely to improve the trade in such articles. The suggestion that foreign goods should bear no indication of the country of origin was a measure which would probably prove to be somewhat difficult to enforce in practice, nor would it produce the effect desired by the Chamber.

In conclusion, the Government of Burma said that a copy of the Chamber's letter was forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of the views of the Government of Burma as set forth above. In their reply the Government of India expressed their agreement with these views. They considered that the amendment of the Indian Act must be preceded by a similar amendment of the English Act of 1887 on which it was modelled, and even then could not be considered unless the amendment had the general support of the Mercantile Associations and other bodies interested.

Your Committee did not consider this reply to be either satisfactory or convincing. For instance, in the case of the Chamber's second suggestion (B), were the Act so amended as to make it compulsory to mark foreign goods "made abroad", it would be a simple matter to simultaneously prohibit any other additional indication of origin. But as the Government of India were not prepared to move, and as British manufacturers are likely to press for the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act as soon as times become more normal, your Committee decided to allow this question to remain in abeyance for the time being.

Volunteering.

As will be seen from last year's Report, your Committee addressed Government urging that the volunteering system should be placed on a more satisfactory and effective basis, and suggesting that, on arrival in India, every British subject, between 17 and 30 years of age, should be liable for service in the volunteer force, unless specially absolved by the authorities.

The Government of Burma have informed your Committee that the Chamber's letter on this subject has been submitted to the Government of India. Several of the Indian Chambers have also addressed the Government of India in support of this Chamber's proposal, which is still under official consideration.

Government Textile Surveys.

At their meeting in July your Committee considered a letter, from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, stating that in 1914 the Government of India appointed a Civilian Textile Expert to the Army Clothing Department for the inspection and examination of locally made cloth goods purchased in India for the Army and other Government Departments and prescribed a scale of fees for his services to Local Governments; that the Government of the United Provinces has represented that those fees are exceptionally high and that the work could be carried out for a much smaller fee by the Surveyors attached to the Chambers of Commerce, and enquiring whether this Chamber regarded the fees as excessive and, if so, what fees would be suitable in their opinion, and whether an efficient surveyor could be obtained in Rangoon.

Your Committee replied stating that the fees prescribed by the Government of India appeared to be too high, but that it was difficult to express a definite opinion on this point in the absence of full particulars of the nature of the survey report required by the Government; that, should Government require a report giving all the technicalities of cloth manufacture, it was doubtful whether qualified surveyors could be found in Rangoon to undertake such a task, but that, if Government merely desired to be assured that the goods tendered were approximately equal to sample in quality, texture, weight and finish, this Chamber would have no difficulty in supplying reports to that effect; and quoting the scale of fees charged by this Chamber for surveys.

Twante Canal Improvement Scheme.

The possible effect of this scheme on the Kanoungto Creek and the valuable mill properties that line the banks of that waterway has engaged the earnest attention of your Committee for several years, and, as stated in last year's Report, the services of Messrs. P. W. & C. S. Meik, riverine experts, London, were engaged to report on the whole scheme. Messrs. Meik informed your Committee that, unless steps were taken to control the flow of water through the Twante Canal, the Kanoungto Creek would silt up. The views expressed by Messrs. Meik were communicated to the Government of India, who, however, were unable to agree with them and adopted the opinion of Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, that no special steps were necessary to preserve the Kanoungto Creek. Your Committee forwarded a copy of Mr. Nethersole's note to Messrs. Meik, who replied expressing the view that, despite Mr. Nethersole's opinion, the construction of the Canal on the lines proposed by Government would not only tend to have a very prejudicial effect on the Kanoungto Creek, but also on the river and port of Rangoon.

Your Committee sent a copy of Messrs. Meik's views to Government and expressed the opinion that, in view of the directly opposite conclusions reached by Government canal officials and London experts, it seemed essential that a Committee, having knowledge of tidal rivers, should be appointed to reconsider the whole Twante Canal Scheme.

The Government of India then deputed Mr. Nethersole to come to Burma and report on the possible effects of the scheme. An interview was arranged between the Rice Sub-Committee of the Chamber and Mr. Nethersole, who made it clear that the Canal Scheme would not endanger the safety of the Kanoungto Creek, and guaranteed that, in any event, the Creek would be maintained in a navigable condition, as now. Your Committee accepted Mr. Nethersole's assurance and cancelled their request for a committee of tidal river experts.

Advisory Boards for Income-Tax Assessment.

It will be remembered that the opinion of the Chamber was sought by the Government of India on the desirability of establishing advisory boards

to assist in the work of income-tax assessment. Your Committee replied protesting against the proposed change on the ground that it would prove to be very unpopular and would only serve to bring the income-tax into greater odium than at present.

The Government of India replied that, as the views of the bodies consulted were against the proposal to establish advisory boards, Government did not propose to take any further action in the matter.

Weights and Measures Committee.

As stated on page 8 of the Chamber's Report for 1914, the Secretary of the Chamber was deputed by your Committee to give evidence before the Weights and Measures Committee appointed by the Government of India and urged that, should any drastic change be held necessary, the metric system should be introduced.

Since then the Report of the Weights and Measures Committee has been issued, and the majority of that Committee make the following recommendation :—

We conclude, therefore, that there is a widespread desire and necessity for the establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout India, and for a separate system for Burma; that action should be taken for establishing and maintaining such systems, and that the system to be adopted should be for India the Indian Railway weights and for Burma the present Burmese system. The systems should be respectively :—

FOR INDIA.		FOR BURMA.	
8 khaskhas	= 1 chawal.	2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe.
8 chawals	= 1 ratti.	2 large ywes	= 1 pe.
8 rattis	= 1 masha.	2 pes	= 1 mu.
3 mashas	= 1 tank.	5 pes or	
12 mashas or		2½ mus	= 1 mat.
4 tanks	= 1 tola.	1 mat	= 1 ngamu.
5 tolas	= 1 chatak.	2 ngamus	= 1 tikal.
16 chataks	= 1 seer.	100 tikals	= 1 peiktha or viss.

The minority favours the introduction of the Metric System. Government orders on this Report are still awaited.

Speculation in Dye Stuffs.

In August the Government of Burma informed the Chamber that the Government of India are considering the possible undesirability of allowing sales by auction of dye-stuffs from prize ships and hostile firms, as these auctions are patronised by speculators, whose object

is to hold their purchases for enhanced prices; that Government desire to be supplied with the earliest possible information as to the extent of the difficulty at present experienced by the textile trade or indigenous industry, owing to shortage of dye-stuffs; whether the Local Government could recommend any scheme of allotment, amongst various interests, of dyes under auction, or whether any system rendering existing stocks available at reasonable prices for industrial users could be arrived at between Government and holders either by the use of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914, or otherwise.

Your Committee replied stating that there has been the wildest speculation at Government auction sales of dyes in India and that as much as Rs. 23 has been paid for a tin of Fast Red, worth ordinarily about one rupee; that Burma appears to be only interested industrially in the dye question to a minor extent; that although prices in Burma are still considerably below Indian levels, a stage seems to have been reached in some sections of the local dyeing and printing industry beyond which, for the time being, further progress is impossible if the industry is to be conducted at a profit; that the stock of dyes in Burma, though very much depleted, appears to be sufficient for some time to come; and suggesting that, instead of disposing of dyes by public auction, a scheme might be evolved for the supply of dyes to *bona fide* consumers at reasonable rates, and that a central supply store, under Government control, would perhaps be a feasible project.

This matter appears to be still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Standardisation of the Burma Basket.

During the year your Committee had considerable correspondence with the Director of Agriculture, Burma, who desires to alter the system of purchase of paddy at rice mills in Rangoon, which the millers introduced at a time when Government would do nothing to standardise weights and measures in Burma. The Director of Agriculture urged that it would be an advantage if a standard basket were used throughout Burma, and if the rice millers would agree to purchase by weight only, or by sample only, and abandon the present system of purchase by weight *cum* measurement, which is not well understood by cultivators.

Your Committee replied urging that the system in vogue in rice mills here, though it may appear to be unnecessarily complicated to outsiders, is really very simple and so exactly suited to the requirements of those who use it that millers would very strongly protest against any change being made; that the 9-gallon basket and weight standard of 46 lbs. be strictly adhered to in Rangoon, leaving it to the authorities to fix any standard that may be considered desirable for the districts, though there did not appear to be any urgent need for even a district standard basket; but that, on the other

- (b) In the case of every boiler exceeding 10 horse-power but not exceeding 20 horse-power Rs. 15 0 0
- (c) In the case of every boiler exceeding 20 horse-power but not exceeding 30 horse-power „ 20 0 0
- (d) In the case of one boiler exceeding 30 horse-power „ 32 0 0
- (e) In the case of each additional boiler exceeding 30 horse-power belonging to a mill where a fee of Rs. 32 has been paid in respect of one boiler „ 20 0 0
- (f) In the case of one prime-mover „ 14 0 0
- (g) In the case of every additional prime-mover belonging to a mill where a fee of Rs. 14 has been paid in respect of one prime-mover „ 10 0 0

Reception of Sir Harcourt Butler.

Your Committee had the pleasure of associating themselves with the Rangoon Municipality, Port Trust and Trades Association in presenting a joint address of welcome to Sir Harcourt Butler on his arrival in Rangoon in October to assume the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in place of Sir Harvey Adamson, the retiring head of the Province. The reception was held in the Jubilee Hall and was very largely attended. The joint address, which was presented in a neat casket, drew attention to some of the urgent needs of this Province. Sir Harcourt Butler made a sympathetic and encouraging reply.

False Trade Descriptions.

At their meeting in October your Committee considered certain correspondence between a Member and the Commissioner of Excise in reference to certain liquors bottled in Calcutta, which bore labels contravening the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, but which labels the Excise Commissioner held to be in order; the Chamber's letter, dated August 25th, 1915, to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, forwarding one bottle of Java spirit bottled and labelled in Calcutta so as to represent "Scotch Whisky," and one bottle of Java spirit also bottled and labelled in Calcutta to represent "Brandy;" enclosing copies of correspondence between the Member in question and the Excise Commissioner in connection with the labelling of this "Whisky" and "Brandy." from which it appeared that the Excise Commissioner declined to interfere; stating that the labels on the bottles do not by any means comply with the

hand, the alteration of the rice millers' basket would entirely dislocate the rice trade and lead to no advantage whatever, while the introduction of a system of purchase by weight or sample only would open up such vast changes in the trade of the country as can hardly be realised by those who have not an intimate knowledge of the rice trade.

This matter is still pending and the Director of Agriculture, Burma, has been invited to discuss it in detail with the Rice Sub-Committee of the Chamber.

Mercantile Provident Funds.

In 1914 your Committee drew the attention of the Government of Burma to the fact that subscriptions to mercantile provident funds are not subject to a rebate of income-tax, as in the case of Government and railway provident funds and payments of premia on insurance policies, and they urged, in the interests of thrift, that payments into mercantile provident funds, conducted by firms of repute, should be exempted from the payment of income-tax. The Government of Burma replied regretting their inability to support your Committee's proposal, on the ground that it would open up an indefinitely large class of exemptions over which Government could exercise no control and which could not be confined to firms of repute.

During the year under report, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce made a similar representation to the Government of India and invited your Committee to support it. This support was gladly given. The Government of India replied that they had again examined this question very carefully, but were unable to grant the desired concession.

Excessive Fees for Boiler Inspections.

In September your Committee drew the attention of the Burma Boiler Commission to the Report of the Accountant-General on Burma's Local Funds, from which it appeared that users of steam boilers and prime movers were being grossly overcharged in the matter of inspection fees, and that the Boiler Inspection Fund, instead of being merely nominal and only sufficient to meet current needs, actually had a credit balance of nearly Rs. 2,00,000.

Your Committee expressed the hope that the fees to be charged in future would be based on a scale just sufficient to cover expenses and contingencies, and no more.

The Secretary of the Burma Boiler Commission replied that the scale of fees had been revised and were now as follows :—

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| (a) In the case of every boiler not exceeding 10 | | | | |
| horse-power | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 10 0 0 |

- (b) In the case of every boiler exceeding 10 horse-power but not exceeding 20 horse-power Rs. 15 0 0
- (c) In the case of every boiler exceeding 20 horse-power but not exceeding 30 horse-power „ 20 0 0
- (d) In the case of one boiler exceeding 30 horse-power „ 32 0 0
- (e) In the case of each additional boiler exceeding 30 horse-power belonging to a mill where a fee of Rs. 32 has been paid in respect of one boiler „ 20 0 0
- (f) In the case of one prime-mover „ 14 0 0
- (g) In the case of every additional prime-mover belonging to a mill where a fee of Rs. 14 has been paid in respect of one prime-mover „ 10 0 0

Reception of Sir Harcourt Butler.

Your Committee had the pleasure of associating themselves with the Rangoon Municipality, Port Trust and Trades Association in presenting a joint address of welcome to Sir Harcourt Butler on his arrival in Rangoon in October to assume the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in place of Sir Harvey Adamson, the retiring head of the Province. The reception was held in the Jubilee Hall and was very largely attended. The joint address, which was presented in a neat casket, drew attention to some of the urgent needs of this Province. Sir Harcourt Butler made a sympathetic and encouraging reply.

False Trade Descriptions.

At their meeting in October your Committee considered certain correspondence between a Member and the Commissioner of Excise in reference to certain liquors bottled in Calcutta, which bore labels contravening the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, but which labels the Excise Commissioner held to be in order; the Chamber's letter, dated August 25th, 1915, to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, forwarding one bottle of Java spirit bottled and labelled in Calcutta so as to represent "Scotch Whisky," and one bottle of Java spirit also bottled and labelled in Calcutta to represent "Brandy;" enclosing copies of correspondence between the Member in question and the Excise Commissioner in connection with the labelling of this "Whisky" and "Brandy." from which it appeared that the Excise Commissioner declined to interfere; stating that the labels on the bottles do not by any means comply with the

conditions in the "Merchandise Marks Manual," for the obvious purpose of the labels is to draw the pointed attention of prospective purchasers to the words "Scotch Whisky" and "Brandy" and to minimise the fact that the contents are a concoction of Java spirit, and suggesting that the Excise Commissioner be invited to re-open the question and deal with it according to law; reply dated September 20th, 1915, from the Financial Commissioner, stating that the case submitted by the Chamber is not one in which action can be suitably taken by the Excise Commissioner; Chamber's letter, dated August 25th, 1915, to the Excise Commissioner, Burma, forwarding a bottle of Cognac sold locally, the labels on which were apparently intended to lead purchasers to suppose that the contents of the bottle were the produce of a particular place in France, namely, Cognac, whereas a white label at the bottom indicated in very small type that the contents were really the produce of Egypt, and suggesting that the matter should be dealt with in such manner as he might deem necessary; and reply, dated October 12th, 1915, from the Excise Commissioner, stating that the Collector, Rangoon, has asked the importers of the brandy in question to modify the labels so that the word "Cognac" shall not appear, and to discontinue the sale until the amended labels have been approved.

Your Committee were not satisfied with the ruling of the Financial Commissioner in connection with the bottles of Java spirit labelled "Whisky" and "Brandy" and they drew the attention of the Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India to the matter. That Association referred the question to the Government of Bengal, who replied that they have the Excise Rules under revision and will consider the validity of the labels in question later on.

It seems to your Committee that a law that permits Java or any other cheap spirit to be sold as "whisky" or "brandy" is defective, and they will watch for a favourable opportunity to have it amended.

Firing on Outward Bound Vessels.

At their meeting in April your Committee considered a letter from the Secretary, Port Commissioners, forwarding a copy of correspondence with the General Officer Commanding the Rangoon Brigade in connection with the action of Choki Fort in firing on several outward bound vessels, some of them with passengers on board, which were said not to be exhibiting the correct signal. Your Committee addressed the Government of Burma, stating that, if the facts brought to light by the Port Trust be well founded, it follows that vessels, admittedly known to be friendly, are liable to be fired on whether they be flying the correct signal or not; that there is reason to believe that vessels leaving Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are not required to fly special signals, and that there seems to be no reason why Rangoon should be singled out for differential treatment; that the names of all vessels leaving port on a given date could, if deemed necessary, be communicated in advance to the fort commander, and thus no need would arise for

endangering the safety of departing vessels and the lives of those on board of them ; and requesting Government, in the interests of the shipping and trade of this port, to take prompt steps to have the existing defective system of outward bound signals abolished. Government intervened and no further difficulties arose during the year.

Hospital Charges in Rangoon.

Last year your Committee drew the attention of the Government of Burma to the fact that the charge for private rooms in the Rangoon General Hospital had been raised to Rs. 11 per day in the case of patients whose salary is under Rs. 500 per month and to Rs. 15 per day if over, and pointing out that there are many Europeans of moderate means in Burma who cannot afford to pay such high rates.

Government replied in April last that hospital charges have been increased in Rangoon at the instance of the Government of India, who do not desire that hospitals should compete with nursing homes and private medical practitioners, but adding that the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Superintendents of Hospitals have power to reduce the fees in deserving cases.

Legislative Measures.

During the course of the year the opinion of your Committee was sought by Government on various legislative measures including the Rangoon Hackney Carriage Act, Indian Companies Act, Inland Steam Vessels Act, Transfer of Property Act, Indian Trusts Act, Bogus Medical Degrees Act, the Indian Registration Act, and Trading with the Enemy Bill.

The War.

As in the previous year, the war, and the varied questions arising out of it, continued to engage a considerable portion of your Committee's attention. Amongst the more important of these questions were those concerning enemy trade and finance, contraband, enemy vessels, cargoes in neutral ports, enemy firms in Burma, registration of export trade to neutral countries, prohibited exports, telegraphic codes, war risk insurance, claims against Government transports, certificates of origin, trading licenses, declaration of destination, export manifests, aliens in India and Burma, volunteering, etc.

Taxation of Machinery.

This question is dealt with on page 20 of the Chamber's Annual Report for 1914, but it continued to engage a large share of your Committee's attention during the year and several lengthy letters passed between Government and the Chamber on the subject without any final decision having been reached.

The main contention of the Municipality is that, if they were to waive their alleged right to tax machinery, they would suffer a loss of about Rs. 2,00,000 a year, and this they could not afford. Your Committee have reason to believe, however, that there will be no loss at all when the re-assessment of the town is completed.

Southern Shan States Railway.

During the year your Committee availed themselves of every favourable opportunity of pressing forward the claims of the Southern Shan States Railway and urging its early completion in the general interests of the trade of Burma. On learning in February that Sir Henry Burt, K.C.I.E., President of the Railway Board, was about to visit Burma, your Committee at once arranged for an interview, at which Sir Henry freely expressed his views in connection with the completion of this all-important railway. Your Committee had strongly protested to Government against the stoppage of the Southern Shan States Railway at Aung Ban, which they regarded as a sort of no man's land; and they had strongly urged that, for the present, the line be carried on to Heho and, when funds were available, to Yawngphwe.

Sir Henry Burt, in connection with this representation, promised to recommend that the railhead be taken on to Heho, as suggested by the Chamber, and his recommendation was subsequently accepted by the Government of India.

Sir Henry Burt considered that Yawngphwe should still be regarded as the ultimate terminus of the line, but it must be a matter for further consideration in the future as to when an extension to that place should be undertaken, as this would depend largely on the financial results obtained in working up to Heho and the prospects of securing additional traffic by extending to Yawngphwe. The cost of extending the line from Aung Ban to Heho (19 miles) would be about Rs. 19,00,000; but the extension from Heho to Yawngphwe (14 miles) would, owing to the difficult nature of the country, probably cost about Rs. 40,00,000, or an average of nearly Rs. 3,00,000 per mile; and the traffic to be tapped, some 20,000 tons per annum, according to the figures supplied by Mr. Stirling, did not seem to justify that expenditure at present.

Sir Henry Burt was of opinion that, even if the line were not extended beyond Heho, it would serve to capture all the cart traffic now handling the trade with the Southern Shan States. He said that his enquiries showed that the rates at present paid for carts varied considerably with the demand, but, on the average, amounted to about Rs. 12 per cart from Aung Ban, Rs. 15 from Heho, and Rs. 20 from Yawngphwe to Thazi. As, however, a cart only carried $\frac{1}{3}$ of a ton, the average rate per ton by bullock cart from the three places named to Thazi worked out at about Rs. 36, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60 per ton, respectively, the rates for pack animals being presumably

considerably higher. The average rate per rail would be considerably less, and would compare with cart charges as under :—

BY RAIL.				BY CART.	
Thazi to Aung Ban Rs. 6-8 per ton.				Rs. 36 per ton.	
„	Heho	„	8-0	„	45
„	Yawnghe	„	9-4	„	60

and for special commodities the Railway would, when it appeared desirable, quote still lower rates. There would be little doubt, therefore, that practically the whole of the cart traffic would be intercepted at once by the railway, and that an extension to Yawnghe was not imperative to ensure that result.

Considering the state of trade throughout Burma owing to the war, the traffic carried over the Southern Shan States Railway has been quite satisfactory. What is wanted in the Southern Shan States now is population to cultivate the land. There are thousands of acres lying fallow.

In short, the opening of this railway to Aung Ban has been an immense boon ; and, when the present financial stringency is passed, your Committee hope that no time will be lost in extending the line to Heho and thence down the Heho Ghat to Yawnghe itself, or to whatever suitable terminus in that vicinity is finally selected.

New Roads for Burma.

In February your Committee addressed the Government of Burma, in connection with the special grant of over Rs. 15,00,000 by the Government of India for the construction of roads in Burma, suggesting that the expenditure of this grant should be controlled by an Advisory Committee whose duty it would be to see that a judicious road programme was drawn up and carried out expeditiously and economically.

Government replied that the special recurring grant sanctioned by the Government of India amounting to Rs. 15,11,000 had been given in aid of the resources of the Province and had not been ear-marked for the improvement of communications. In view of the present financial situation it had not been found possible to allot more than Rs. 4 lakhs of this total towards expenditure on improvements to communications. This amount, however, had been allotted for work on the Rangoon-Mandalay Grand Trunk Road, which the Government of Burma considered to be of the highest importance to the welfare of the Province. The sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was an addition to Rs. 10 lakhs, allotted out of the balance of the former grants received from the Government of India in aid of communications. The Rangoon-Mandalay Grand Trunk Road, in addition to acting as a feeder road for the railway, provided for the large cart traffic from Upper to Lower Burma in connection with the rice harvest and the droves of cattle driven down from the Upper to make

good the wastage in the Lower Province. At present the journey by road from Upper to Lower Burma was one of much difficulty, yet it must be undertaken by the great majority of persons seeking employment as carters in Lower Burma by reason of their inability to pay the railway freight on their cattle and carts. As regarded subsequent years Government could not, they said, make any definite promise in reference to the disposal of the grant.

Your Committee notice, however, that the Government of Burma have drawn up a road programme, which is as follows :—

			Rs.
Rangoon-Mandalay road	...	...	1,04,55,160
Rangoon-Prome road	...	...	43,86,000
Improvement to existing roads	...	...	2,22,79,260
New roads	...	...	90,18,250
			<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	4,61,38,670
Deduct work done on special grant	...	...	15,00,000
			<hr/>
			4,46,38,670
Add for temporary establishment and plant	...	...	14,00,000
			<hr/>
	GRAND TOTAL	...	4,60,38,670
			<hr/>

For this expenditure the province will obtain 593 miles of first-class main roads ; 1,846 miles of metalled feeders and similar roads ; 1,573 miles of well surfaced roads and 2,243 miles of permanently bridged unmetalled roads ; 158,520 feet or 30 miles of permanent bridging will be built and all the principal roads of the province put into thorough working order.

Since the close of the year Sir Harcourt Butler has taken steps to re-open this question and to appoint a responsible Committee to systematically examine Burma's needs in respect of roads and railways.

Combination Amongst Importers.

This subject was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1914, but no definite decision amongst importers had then been reached. Since then, however, the importing houses who are Members of the Chamber have combined to restrict credit to two months and to charge interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, whether credit be granted or not, the interest due to be paid weekly by dealers under penalty of having their credit stopped by all the importing houses belonging to the combination. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily during the year, as dealers quickly paid their dues when they found that the Combination is in earnest.

Membership.

The following new Members joined, subject to confirmation at the Annual General Meeting :—

The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
 The Ellerman Rice Mills (Burma), Ltd.
 Messrs. V. Zollikofer & Co.
 „ Marshall Cotterell & Co., Ltd.
 The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

The following Members resigned under Rule 10 :—

Messrs. Morrison & Co.
 „ J. Hemken & Co.
 „ Kruger & Co., Ltd.
 „ Mohr Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 „ Diekmann Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 „ Austrian Export & Import Co., Ltd.
 „ Mawchi Mines, Ltd.
 „ Siemen's Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd.
 „ Mackness & Co.

A. W. Binning, *Chairman.*

E. O. Anderson, *Vice-Chairman.*

J. A. Polson
 H. B. Huddleston
 W. Buchanan
 B. E. G. Eddis
 C. Guinness
 M. Joakim
 J. Scott

} *Members of
 Committee.*

C. A. CUTTRISS,
Secretary.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. **Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year 1915.**

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	A. P.	PAYMENTS.		Rs.	A. P.
To Opening balance :—				By Establishment		16,064	0 0
Cash in bank	...	Rs. 2,431 13 5		.. Rent	...	2,400	0 0
Cash in hand	...	.. 202 0 0		.. Survey fees	...	1,006	0 0
Fixed deposit	...	.. 7,264 0 0	13 5	.. Printing	...	538	7 0
				.. Stationery	...	341	14 0
				.. Postage and telegrams	...	101	3 6
				.. Electricity	...	116	1 3
To Members' subscriptions	...	..	0 0	.. Legal expenses	...	34	0 0
.. Survey fees	...	..	0 0	.. Audit fees	...	300	0 0
.. Certificates of origin	...	..	0 0	.. Guarantee insurance	...	37	8 0
.. Affiliation fees :—				.. Furniture insurance	...	4	11 0
Burma Fire Insurance Association	...	Rs. 3,300		.. Cheque books	...	6	4 0
Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association	...	.. 900		.. Telephone	...	150	0 0
Rangoon Import Association	...	.. 500	0 0	.. Sir Harcourt Butler's Reception	...	65	0 0
				.. Post Box fee	...	12	0 0
				.. Sundries	...	365	9 6
				.. Balance in hand :—			
.. Sale of printed forms	...	..	18 2 0				
.. Fixed deposits uplifted	...	Rs. 7,264 0 0	9 0	Cash in Bank	...	Rs. 2,837 9 2	
.. Interest on fixed deposits	...	..		Cash in hand	...	.. 4 5 0	
				Fixed deposit	...	.. 7,500 0 0	
						10,341	14 2
						Rs. 31,904	8 5

Auditors' Report to the Members of the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

We have audited the Accounts of the Burma Chamber of Commerce and certify that the above statement is a correct abstract of Receipts and Payments of the Chamber for the year ended 31st December, 1915, according to the best of our information and the explanation given us and as shown by the books of the Chamber.

RANGOON,
 10th Jan., 1916.

C. A. CUTTRISS,
 Secretary.

STUART SMITH & ALLAN,
 Chartered Accountants.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, held in the rooms of the Chamber at 3 p.m., on Thursday, February 17th, 1916.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning representing Messrs. Binning & Co.	
W. Buchanan, Esq.,	" " Finlay, Fleming & Co.
G. H. W. Clay, Esq.,	" " Wightman & Co. (of Rangoon), Ltd.
A. P. Cotterell, Esq.,	" " Joseph Heap & Sons, Ltd.
T. H. Dryer, Esq.,	" " John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.
B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.,	" " Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
E. G. Johnston, Esq.,	" " Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Ltd.
M. Joakim, Esq.,	" " Balthazar & Son.
H. R. Marsh, Esq.,	" " Macgregor & Co., Ltd.
W. Massink, Esq.,	" " Massink & Co., Ltd.
W. Macdonald, Esq.,	" " Harperink, Smith & Co.
A. W. K. McEwen, Esq.,	" " Norman, Clarke, Dunlop & Co., Ltd.
J. Morison, Esq.,	" " C. R. Cowie & Co.
A. McKeand, Esq.,	" " J. & F. Graham & Co.
J. Meikle, Esq.,	" " Stork & Co., Ltd.
A. B. Mehta, Esq.,	" " Tata Sons & Co.
F. I. Miers, Esq.,	" " S. Oppenheimer & Co., Ltd.
J. F. Nolan, Esq.,	" " <i>Rangoon Times.</i>
J. A. Polson, Esq.,	" " Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.
D. Robertson, Esq.,	" " Arracan Co., Ltd.
J. Scott, Esq.,	" " Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.
G. W. Wilson, Esq.,	" " J. & F. Graham & Co.
R. V. Zollikofer, Esq.,	" " V. Zollikofer & Co.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning presided.

Minutes.

The minutes of the Annual General Meeting, held on February 24th, 1915, were confirmed.

Annual Report and Accounts.

In proposing the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts the Chairman said :—

“ Gentlemen,—The Report of the Committee having been circulated, I propose it be taken as read. It covers the principal matters which have been considered during the past year but, before asking its adoption, there are one or two other subjects on which I have remarks to make.

“ The one absorbing question in all our minds still is, as it was last year when I had the honour of addressing you, the war which has been forced on our Empire and our Allies by Germany. This is not the time or place to give expression to our feeling in regard to the brutal methods employed by the Germans, but every week makes it more evident that their career of murder and rapine is nearing an end. When the final and complete victory rests with the Allies, it is to be hoped that the German idea of “world dominion” will be killed for ever.

“ Various questions have arisen owing to the war, about which the Government has honoured your Committee by consulting them. Some of these were of a confidential nature and have not been referred to in our monthly reports, but there can be no harm in mentioning, and it may interest Members to hear, the opinion expressed by the Committee on the policy to be pursued in relation to subjects of Enemy Countries, after the conclusion of peace. Briefly put, in our opinion, no German should be permitted to trade, live, or own property in India for a lengthy period. Secondly, that German firms are in no way essential to the trade of India, either as regards exports to, or imports from Germany. As you are aware, Germany takes from India mostly raw produce which she cannot purchase elsewhere, or else cannot do so cheaply ; and to India she ships manufactured goods only. We considered that an interval of 5 or 10 years would enable India to survey her position and reconsider whether German enterprise in this country should be continued or otherwise.

“ Another question affected by the war is that of volunteering. We have in Rangoon three very efficient corps, thanks to whom we have been able to carry on at intervals with a much reduced garrison of regular troops. This fact must be borne in mind (and I am grateful to General Young for referring to this question in his address to the R. V. R.) when criticism is made regarding the younger men still with the mercantile firms, who are really helping the Empire by their voluntary service here, and whose absence from Rangoon would necessitate a larger number of regulars. It is to be hoped that the proposals put forward by the Chamber

last year may result in Government evolving some scheme by which all Europeans who come out to this country, and are physically fit, must become efficient volunteers. There are difficulties connected with the idea, but I am still of opinion that a start should be made as soon as possible with the Europeans and, in time, the problem regarding Anglo-Indians can be solved.

"All Members of the Chamber are much indebted to Mr. Eddis and Mr. Scott for working out a scheme of guards at the R. V. R. Headquarters, which has since worked most successfully and without friction. In this connection I would refer to a remark which appeared in a leading article in the *Rangoon Gazette* of 15th June in which the writer stated :—"Our Chamber of Commerce, so recently animated by a high sense of patriotism, are now demurring at lending the small amount of citizen help asked for by the military authorities."

"I desire now to publicly contradict this, as the Chamber has all along been anxious to assist the military authorities, and were doing so at that very moment.

"As regards the trade of the country, there are still many difficulties to contend with. In our exports a shortage of steamers is at present a very pressing matter, but it is one which is difficult to overcome so long as such numbers of vessels are commandeered for purposes of war. During the past year the Burmese were fortunate enough to obtain good prices for their produce and they must be prepared to accept less now in view of the very high rates of freight existing. The present homeward freight alone exceeds considerably the price at which rice and beans were sold "ex ship" in the United Kingdom some years ago, and this factor should be remembered by the cultivators and *their advisers*. As to imports, I noticed lately, in a Circular issued by our Secretary, that the decrease in Burma for the first 12 months of the war was 43 per cent. as against 38 per cent. in Madras, 36 per cent. in Bombay and 25 per cent. in Bengal. Our larger percentage of decrease is accounted for by excessive imports in the previous two years, resulting in heavy stocks being here at the outbreak of war, but these are now very much reduced and trade is in a healthier condition than for many years past.

"The inability of the Excise or Police to deal with unlicensed beer shops is a matter the Committee find great difficulty in understanding. These shops appear to be well-known to a section of the public, judging from the evidence of witnesses in criminal cases, who openly refer to them in Court as recognized resorts. It is hardly creditable to either of the Services that such places should be allowed to exist.

"A very important matter which the outgoing Committee are handing on to their successors is the taxation of machinery by the Rangoon Municipality. In no other city of India does such a tax exist and it appears most

unjust that our local industries should be at a disadvantage. From self-interested motives the Municipality have gradually extended their boundaries, and even tax factories on the Kanoungto Creek. As regards these last, the Committee contend that for this taxation they have done absolutely nothing to add to the amenities of that district. The Committee have good reason to believe that the assessment of the City is not fixed on an equitable basis; yet, if this were done, it would be found that sufficient funds exist to meet all Municipal demands.

"Quite lately we welcomed the arrival of Sir Harcourt Butler, our present Lieutenant-Governor. He comes to us a stranger to the Province, but has already made his mark in dealing with the problems which have come before him. I need not refer to these here as they must all be within your recollection. We can confidently look forward to great progress in Burma so long as we have a Governor of his ability and energy.

"In conclusion, I desire to thank the Members of Committee for their unselfish work during the past year. All have been workers and, with their assistance and advice, the various questions to be solved have been settled in a satisfactory manner.

"We are all indebted to Mr. Cuttriss, our Secretary, who has carried out his duties most admirably, as usual."

Mr. Buchanan seconded, and the Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted.

List of Surveyors.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Scott, the list of Surveyors for 1916, slightly modified, was approved.

New Committee.

The Chairman explained that there had been a tie for eighth place on the new Committee between Mr. A. R. Finlay and Mr. D. Robertson, but as the General Committee had the right to co-opt one Member, it might be left to them to co-opt one of the ties, if deemed necessary. If that suggestion were acceptable, the Members of the new Committee would be Messrs. W. Buchanan, J. Scott, H. B. Huddleston, C. Guinness, B. E. G. Eddis, E. G. Johnston, W. Macdonald, D. Robertson, and A. R. Finlay.

Mr. Eddis proposed, and Mr. Nolan seconded, that the election of Members of the General Committee for the year 1916 be recorded, and that it be left to that Committee to co-opt one of the Members who tied, or otherwise fill up the vacancy.

This was agreed to.

New Members.

The election, as Members of the Chamber, of the following firms was approved :—

London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
Ellerman Rice Mills (Burma), Ltd.
Marshall, Cotterell & Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

The election of Messrs. Zollikofer and Company was not confirmed.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Macdonald and seconded by Mr. Cotterell, the meeting closed.

C. A. CUTTRISS,

Secretary.

A. W. BINNING,

Chairman.

Chamber's Representative on the Burma Legislative Council.

1915.	1916.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning.	The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macdonald.

Representatives of the Chamber on the Port Trust Board.

1915.	1916.
W. Buchanan, Esq.	W. Buchanan, Esq.
D. Robertson, Esq.	D. Robertson, Esq.
J. A. Polson, Esq.	J. A. Polson, Esq. (<i>On leave.</i>)
J. Scott, Esq.	J. C. Mackendrick, Esq. (<i>Acting.</i>)
	J. Scott, Esq.

Representative of the Chamber on the Municipal Council.

1915 & 1916.
M. Joakim, Esq.

Member of the Burma Boiler Commission Nominated by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

H. H. Gallie, Esq.

Burma Fire Insurance Association.

1915.	1916.
P. B. Sime, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>	P. B. Sime, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>
F. M. Garnett, Esq.— <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>	F. M. Garnett, Esq.— <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>
A. E. Donaldson, Esq.	A. E. Donaldson, Esq.
J. A. Hannay, Esq.	Austin Laidlaw, Esq.
H. Steel, Esq.	H. Steel, Esq.

Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association.

1915.	1916.
F. M. Garnett, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>	P. B. Sime, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>
P. B. Sime, Esq.— <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>	F. M. Garnett, Esq.— <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>
A. E. Donaldson, Esq.	
C. E. S. Mackenzie, Esq.	
H. Steel, Esq.	
	W. R. Beatty, Esq.
	A. E. Donaldson, Esq.
	H. Steel, Esq.

Rangoon Import Association.

1915.	1916.
P. B. Sime, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>	P. B. Sime, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>
B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.— <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>	A. McKeand, Esq.— <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>
C. Arnot, Esq.	C. Arnot, Esq.
J. Hogg, Esq.	W. Archbald, Esq.
A. McKeand, Esq.	J. L. L. Goss, Esq.
R. A. D. Mouat, Esq.	J. Morison, Esq.
H. A. Rees, Esq.	W. E. Robinson, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Rice.

1915.	1916.
E. O. Anderson, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>	J. Scott, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>
A. P. Cotterell, Esq.	A. P. Cotterell, Esq.
A. R. Finlay, Esq.	A. R. Finlay, Esq.
D. Robertson, Esq.	C. J. McNeil, Esq.
J. Scott, Esq.	D. Robertson, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Timber.

1915.	1916.
A. J. Anderson, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>	E. G. Johnston, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>
W. H. Fleming, Esq.	W. H. Fleming, Esq.
J. B. Glass, Esq.	H. R. Marsh, Esq.
H. R. Marsh, Esq.	W. Nuding, Esq.
W. Nuding, Esq.	J. W. Richardson, Esq.

Sub-Committee on General Produce (excluding Rice and Timber.)

1915.	1916.
A. J. Anderson, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>	E. G. Johnston, Esq.— <i>Chairman.</i>
A. E. Donaldson, Esq.	W. J. Cantopher, Esq.
W. H. Fleming, Esq.	A. E. Donaldson, Esq.
P. B. Sime, Esq.	W. H. Fleming, Esq.
A. J. Watt, Esq.	P. B. Sime, Esq.
A. N. L. Weir, Esq.	A. N. L. Weir, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Imports.

1915.

W. Buchanan, Esq.—*Chairman*.
 C. Arnot, Esq.
 B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.
 J. Hogg, Esq.
 R. A. D. Mouat, Esq.
 P. B. Sime, Esq.

1916.

W. Buchanan, Esq.—*Chairman*.
 C. Arnot, Esq.
 B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.
 A. Hall Esq.
 A. W. K. McEwen, Esq.
 J. Morison, Esq.
 P. B. Sime, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Shipping.

1915.

J. A. Polson, Esq.—*Chairman*.
 P. H. Browne, Esq.
 B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.
 A. Michie, Esq.
 G. Somerville, Esq.
 G. W. Wilson, Esq.

1916.

B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.—*Chairman*.
 J. W. A. Bell, Esq.
 H. Bowrey, Esq.
 D. H. Martin, Esq.
 J. C. Mackendrick, Esq.
 G. W. Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Railways and Communications.

1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning,—
Chairman.
 E. O. Anderson, Esq.
 F. D. Couchman, Esq.
 B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.
 F. McCarthy, Esq.
 J. A. Polson, Esq.

1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macdonald.—
Chairman.
 B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.
 H. B. Huddleston Esq.
 J. C. Mackendrick, Esq.
 F. McCarthy, Esq.
 J. Scott, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Excise.

1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Binning.—
Chairman.
 H. Broadbent, Esq.
 B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.
 J. Hogg, Esq.
 M. Joakim, Esq.

1916.

B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.—*Chairman*.
 H. Broadbent, Esq.
 M. Joakim, Esq.
 A. W. K. McEwen, Esq.
 G. R. Neilson, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Planting.

1916.

A. R. Finlay, Esq.—*Chairman.*

J. Y. Knight, Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Chin Tsong.

J. Meikle, Esq.

H. S. Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Mining.

1916.

E. G. Johnston, Esq.—*Chairman.*

B. E. G. Eddis, Esq.

W. H. Fleming, Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macdonald.

J. W. Richardson, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Oil.

1916.

H. B. Huddleston, Esq.—*Chairman.*

G. H. W. Clay, Esq.

A. Forbes, Esq.

J. B. Harman, Esq.

R. Trench, Esq.

G. Whigham, Esq.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Rules and Regulations.

1. The name of the Association is the Burma Chamber of Commerce.
2. The objects and duties of the Chamber shall be to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good ; to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures, and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of Burma ; to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitrations between parties willing to refer to and abide by the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber.
3. All corporations, companies, firms or persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, shipowners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature shall be eligible to become Members of the Chamber.

Candidates for membership shall be proposed by one and seconded by another Member, and may be elected by the Committee provisionally, such election being subject to confirmation at the next Annual General Meeting.
4. The right and privileges of membership shall, in the case of firms, be exercised by any partner of such firm, or any person authorised by power of attorney or letter of procuration to sign for such firm per procuration, and may, in the case of a joint stock company or other corporation, be exercised by any responsible officer of such company or corporation, or by any agent of such company or corporation authorised by power of attorney to sign per procuration.
5. Any Member may withdraw from the Chamber on giving two calendar months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the intention of such Member so to do.
6. The subscription of each Member of the Chamber shall be Rs. 20 per month.
7. Any Member whose subscription shall be three months in arrears, and who shall not pay such arrears within one month after notice in writing demanding payment thereof and informing him of the consequences of non-payment under this rule has been served on him, shall cease to be a Member, and shall not be deemed eligible for re-election till all arrears be paid.

8. The Chamber reserves to itself the right of expelling any of its Members, such expulsion to be decided by the votes of three-fourths of the Members, present in person, at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber convened for the purpose.

9. An expelled Member shall be eligible for re-election after the expiry of one year from the date of expulsion, provided five Members of the Chamber unite to recommend such re-election.

10. A Firm or Company shall cease to be a Member of the Chamber upon any change being made in the style or title of such Firm or Company.

11. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province, or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber, may be elected by the Committee, either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members, as Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members shall not be required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

12. Honorary Members of the Chamber may attend any General Meeting of the Chamber held during their membership, and may speak at such Meetings, but shall not have a vote and may, upon the invitation of the Chairman, attend, under like conditions, any meeting of the Committee of the Chamber.

13. A list or register shall be kept of all Members and Honorary Members of the Chamber.

14. Members of the Chamber may, by arrangement with the Secretary, have the use of the rooms of the Chamber for the purpose of discussing mercantile and trade questions only. The privilege shall not extend to the Meetings of Public Commercial Bodies not affiliated to the Chamber, except with the permission of the Committee.

15. There shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chamber.

16. The affairs and funds of the Chamber shall be managed by a Committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chamber and seven ordinary Members.

17. The General Committee of the Chamber shall consist of nine Members, eight of whom shall be elected by votes before the Annual General Meeting and one shall be co-opted by the elected Members. From these eight elected Members the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be chosen later on. Such votes are to be given on voting papers issued by the Secretary to Members of the Chamber not less than fourteen days before the date of the Meeting, and returnable to the Secretary not less than three days before the meeting. The names of the elected Members shall be ascertained by two scrutineers, specially appointed for the purpose by the existing Committee, and shall be announced at the General Meeting, that of the co-opted Member being subsequently announced by circular.

18. The election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall take place as soon as possible after the meeting, and shall be by nomination and ballot of all Members of the Chamber. Nominations shall be put forward in writing signed by not less than two Members of the Chamber and shall be sent in to the Secretary within three days from the date of issue of the notice calling for such nominations. It shall be understood that any Member whose name is thus put forward shall have signified to the Members nominating him his willingness to act.

19. The ballot for the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be taken on voting papers issued to Members. The voting papers shall be returned within ten days from the date of issue and shall be scrutinized by two Members of the new Committee, specially selected for the purpose, the result being communicated direct to the general body of Members.

20. The out-going Committee may, with the issue of voting papers for the election of the new Committee, indicate to Members of the Chamber the interests which, in their opinion, should be represented on the new Committee.

21. No two Members of the same Firm or Company shall serve simultaneously on the Committee or on any Sub-Committee.

22. Any vacancy in the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman occurring in the interval between two Annual General Meetings shall be the subject of a special ballot, the result being communicated to Members by circular.

23. Any vacancy amongst the ordinary Members of Committee in the interval between two Annual General Meetings shall be filled up by the Committee electing a Member to fill such vacancy.

24. The Chairman of the Chamber, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at all General and Committee Meetings, sign all cheques, and make from time to time such suggestions and representations to the Chamber or to the Committee as may, in his opinion, further the objects for which the Chamber is established. He shall also supervise all correspondence and consult the Committee in respect thereof.

25. In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman from any meeting of the Chamber or of the Committee, the meeting shall elect its own Chairman.

26. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or any ordinary Member of Committee shall cease to be an officer of the Chamber if absent from Rangoon for more than three consecutive calendar months.

27. The Committee shall have power to appoint Sub-Committees, from among its own Members or the Members of the Chamber generally, as required. Such Sub-Committees may be either Standing or Special.

They shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven Members, and shall be presided over by a Member of the Committee. They shall keep a record of their proceedings and report to the General Committee on all references as early as practicable after the receipt thereof.

28. The Committee shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and to provide such office establishment as may be required for the efficient performance of the work of the Chamber.

29. The Committee shall elect a Member to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Council. In the event of such representative not being a Member of the Committee at the time of his election, he shall be *ex-officio* a Member of the Committee during his term of office.

30. A yearly report of the proceedings of the Committee, together with a statement of accounts, shall be prepared by the Secretary and circulated to Members not less than one week previous to the Annual General Meeting at which such Report and Accounts are to be submitted for approval.

31. The Secretary shall devote himself entirely to the affairs of the Chamber, except in cases where otherwise authorized by the Committee.

He shall have charge of and conduct all correspondence, subject to the control of the Chairman.

He shall notify Members of their election, give notice of all meetings and keep accurate minutes of the proceedings.

He shall have the care of the rooms and of all records belonging to the Chamber.

He shall keep an account of the funds of the Chamber, countersign all cheques, and collect all moneys due to the Chamber, paying the proceeds of such collections as received into the banking account of the Chamber.

He shall prepare the Annual Report of the Committee, make all arrangements with regard to surveys and arbitrations, and generally perform all such duties as are incidental to his office, subject to the control of the Chairman.

In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, the foregoing duties shall be performed in connection with any body affiliated to the Chamber, on the understanding that the Chamber shall incur no responsibility in respect of any action of the Secretary when acting for any body affiliated to the Chamber.

32. Persons or Firms engaged in any branch of the trade or commerce of Burma, whether Members of the Chamber of Commerce or not, who may organize themselves into an association for the protection of their interests and the better development of the trade concerned, may apply to

the Committee of the Chamber to be allowed to work in connection with the Chamber ; and such applications may be sanctioned provided the objects of the Association are not contrary to the provisions of Rule 2 of the Rules and Regulations, of the Chamber.

- 33. All Associations connected with the Chamber shall contribute to the funds of the Chamber a monthly sum to be mutually agreed upon between them and the Committee of the Chamber.

Such Associations shall appoint their own Committees, work under their own rules, fix from time to time their own rates of subscription, and generally in all things conduct their own affairs.

- 34. General Meetings of the Chamber shall be either Ordinary or Special.

35. An Ordinary General Meeting of the Chamber shall be held annually in the month of February, to receive the outgoing Committee's report and statement of accounts, to elect officers and arbitrators for the ensuing year, and to confirm the election of such new Members as may have been provisionally elected by the Committee.

36. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an Ordinary General Meeting shall be seven.

37. The Committee may, whenever they think fit, and shall within fourteen days after the receipt of a written requisition from any five Members, convene a Special General Meeting of the Chamber to consider any matters embraced in the objects of the Chamber. A notice specifying the subjects to be considered at such meeting shall be circulated to Members not less than three days before the date thereof, provided that in cases under Rule 51 the longer notice therein mentioned shall be given.

38. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a Special General Meeting shall be ten.

39. If within half an hour of the time fixed for any General Meeting of the Chamber a quorum be not present, such Meeting, if requisitioned by Members, shall be dissolved.

In any other case it shall stand adjourned to such date as the Chairman may determine, when the proposed business shall be transacted whether the prescribed quorum be present or not.

40. The Committee shall meet at least once a month or at such shorter intervals as may be found necessary. A notice specifying the business to be transacted shall be circulated to Members not less than two days before hand.

41. Any Member of Committee not attending three successive Meetings of the Committee, at whatever intervals such may have been held, shall *de facto* cease to be a Member of Committee, unless he shall have obtained leave of absence from the Committee.

42. The Committee shall have power to grant leave of absence to any Member thereof for a period not exceeding three and one-half months, and to appoint a substitute during the absence of such Member.

43. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a Meeting of Committee shall be five.

44. Sub-Committees shall meet whenever necessary to receive, consider and report upon references from the Committee.

45. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a Sub-Committee Meeting shall be three.

46. All questions before General and Committee Meetings shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present and entitled to vote, the Chairman having a second or casting vote in case of an equality of votes, provided that no resolution of a General Meeting shall be reversed within six months after the passing of such resolution by a smaller majority than three-fourths of the Members present at a Special General Meeting, but after the expiration of such period the reversal may be effected by a bare majority, or, on an equality of votes, by a casting vote at a Special General Meeting.

47. The non-receipt by any Member of a notice convening meetings shall not invalidate the proceedings of such meetings.

48. Every subscribing corporation, company or individual Member shall be entitled to one vote only. The vote of any Member may be given by a person entitled to act for such Member under Rule 4.

49. The election of Members to represent the Chamber on the Burma Legislative Council and the Port Trust Board shall in all cases be by nomination and ballot.

Nominations shall be put forward in writing signed by not less than two Members of the Chamber and shall be sent in to the Secretary within three days from the date of issue of notice calling for such nominations.

The ballot shall be taken on voting papers issued to Members. The voting papers shall be returned within ten days from the date of issue and shall be scrutinized by two Members of Committee, specially appointed for that purpose, the result being communicated direct to the Local Government and to the general body of Members.

50. Members appointed to represent the Chamber on the Burma Legislative Council, Port Trust, or any other public body, will, as a rule, vote as they think fit. If, however, they find that they are not in accord

with the views expressed by the Chamber in any resolution passed by a majority of more than three-fourths of at least twenty Members present at any General Meeting or Special General Meeting, they will be expected to either resign forthwith or refrain from voting as may be decided at such meeting by a simple majority.

• If the Member appointed to represent the Chamber on the Port Trust has during his current tenure of office once obtained the express permission of the Port Commissioners for leave of absence exceeding three consecutive months under the Rangoon Port Act, he shall not again apply for a like permission during the same tenure of office, and if he finds it necessary to take such further period of absence he shall before doing so tender his resignation to the Chamber of his said office.

51. No change in the rules and regulations of the Chamber shall be made, except by a majority of the votes of those present and entitled to vote at a Special General Meeting convened for the purpose, and of which not less than fourteen days' previous notice shall have been given.

RULES
FOR
SURVEY REPORTS
AND
ARBITRATION AWARDS.

Whereas it has been represented to the Burma Chamber of Commerce that it is desirable to give Survey Reports and Arbitration Awards in mercantile disputes an official character, the following Rules (in which the word "Arbitrator" includes "Surveyor") have been passed by the Chamber for the attainment of that end :—

Rule I.—Certain gentlemen to be nominated and elected from among the partners or assistants of firms belonging to the Chamber, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the Members present at a General Meeting of the Chamber, shall be appointed Arbitrators to the said Chamber of Commerce ; but the Chamber reserves the right of cancelling the first and all future appointments by a majority of votes of the Chamber at a General Meeting. These Arbitrators shall have the power to fix an allowance or to declare a contract void. They shall observe absolute reticence in respect of all matters submitted to them for arbitration.

Rule II.—Reference to the Chamber may be made, if both parties to a contract state their willingness in writing to abide by the decision of the Arbitrator selected by the Committee or Secretary from the above list, or subsequent additions thereto.

Rule III.—No Arbitrator shall adjudicate in a matter in which he or his employers are interested, and no two Arbitrators connected with the same firm shall be selected to settle any dispute.

Rule IV.—The Secretary shall select the Arbitrators from the authorized list, subject to the provisions of Rule III, and as nearly as possible by rotation, having due respect to the special acquaintance of the individual Arbitrator with the points in dispute. For the better guidance of the Secretary, a list of Assessors, selected from the gentlemen nominated under Rule I, shall be drawn up by the Import Sub-Committee as early as possible after the commencement of each year, and as often thereafter as may be considered advisable by the said Sub-Committee.

Rule V.—One or more Arbitrators shall be appointed for the settlement of each matter under reference, according to the wishes of the person or

persons referring the question to the Chamber. In the event of no special number of Arbitrators being asked for, two shall be appointed.

Rule VI.—The names of Arbitrators shall not be made known to any person whatever, but the Secretary's record of names of the Arbitrators in any arbitration shall be available for inspection by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, or, in his absence from Rangoon, by the Vice-Chairman.

Rule VII.—The approved list of Arbitrators under these Rules shall be circulated annually, or whenever asked for, to all members of the Chamber, and shall be supplied to any party applying for the same.

Rule VIII.—Before any arbitration shall be entertained, a deposit of Rs. 16 for each Arbitrator, and Rs. 16 for an Umpire (in case the number of Arbitrators asked for be an even number), and Rs. 16 for the Chamber of Commerce, shall be made with the Secretary. These fees shall be deposited by both disputants in the first instance, but those deposited by the party in whose favour the decision is given shall be returned to him. Umpire's fees, if not expended, will be returned to the depositor. When any arbitration involves prolonged or repeated sittings, the Committee shall have the power of changing the fees above mentioned at their discretion.

But ordinarily the undernoted scale of fees shall apply :—

- (1) Goods of one quality shipped in one lot—Ordinary fees ;
- (2) Goods of one quality shipped in several lots :—
 - (a) If no dispute as to variation between different lots—Ordinary fees ;
 - (b) If any dispute as to variation between different lots, requiring examination of each lot—Separate fees for each lot ;
- (3) Orders embracing different qualities :—
 - (a) If dispute is a general one not requiring the examination and assessment of each quality—Ordinary fees :
 - (b) If each quality is required to be examined and assessed—Separate fees for each quality.

In cases where neither of the parties to the application shall be Members of the Chamber of Commerce, double the above fees shall be paid to the Chamber.

Rule IX.—As soon as possible after applying for arbitration under the Chamber's Rules, each of the parties shall submit in writing a statement of the matter in dispute ; the original of such statement shall be signed, but, for the use of the Arbitrators, the parties shall submit an unsigned copy of their statements.

A joint statement may be signed and sent in, but with an unsigned copy thereof.

In cases of alleged breach of contract, the original contract, or an attested copy, must accompany every reference, and the Secretary shall make the necessary extracts therefrom for the use of the Arbitrators. The number of packages in dispute, with the names of the ship and bale marks and numbers, should also be stated ; but the Secretary will omit the marks when passing on the information to the Arbitrators. In the case of unreasonable delay on the part of one of the disputants in submitting his statement of the matter in dispute, the Committee shall direct the Arbitrators to proceed with the arbitration on the one statement received, due notice having first been given to the other party to the dispute. The Committee shall have the power of deciding in each case, at their discretion, what unreasonable delay is.

Rule X.—At the time appointed by the Secretary the parties will have ready at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, or elsewhere, as directed by the Secretary, any sale samples duly attested, and, if required, sample pieces, or complete bales. Goods or samples thereof so sent will be at sender's risk and should be accompanied by a peon in charge.

When it is necessary to open original packages a cooper must be in attendance.

Rule XI.—In the event of the Arbitrators not being able to come to a decision by a majority of votes, the Arbitrators, jointly with the Secretary of the Chamber, shall nominate at their discretion one of the other Arbitrators on the list to act as Umpire to decide the matter, and his decision shall be final, and need not necessarily agree with that of either of the Arbitrators.

Rule XII.—Arbitrators and Umpires shall have the right to call for such evidence as they may deem necessary, but shall not have the right to take the opinion or assistance of Attorneys or Counsel, without the consent of both disputants ; Counsel's fees to be paid by the disputants.

Rule XIII.—Arbitrators and Umpires shall, as far as possible, support their awards by a statement of the reasons upon which the same may be founded.

Rule XIV.—If the seller shall have offered an allowance equal to, or more than the allowance granted by the arbitration, then the whole cost of the survey or arbitration shall fall on the buyer. If the buyer has offered to accept an allowance equal to, or less than, the allowance decided by the arbitration, then the whole cost of the survey or arbitration shall fall upon the seller. In all other cases, the award shall state which of the parties to the arbitration is liable for the payment of the arbitration fees.

Rule XV.—All decisions shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary, who shall then, without disclosing the names of the Arbitrators, communicate the result to the parties concerned.

Rule XVI.—A record of arbitrations shall be kept in the office of the Chamber of Commerce, and shall be open at all times to the inspection of Members of the Chamber, but such record shall not disclose the names of the parties concerned in such arbitration.

Rule XVII.—Both the parties to an arbitration shall, on application, be entitled to receive free of cost, from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, one certified copy of the award under his signature. Any number of additional copies shall be supplied on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 each.

Rule XVIII.—The insertion of a clause is recommended in all contracts made with dealers to the effect that, in the event of any dispute, the parties to the contracts agree to abide by the decision of an Arbitrator or Arbitrators appointed by the Chamber of Commerce under its Rules for Survey Reports and Arbitration Awards, but it is decided that the insertion of such clause is optional, and that Members of the Chamber are in no way bound to submit disputes to arbitration under these Rules in the absence of such clause in their agreements with dealers.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Charter Party Holidays.

The following days will be recognised by the Burma Chamber of Commerce as holidays under Charter Party during the year 1916 :—

Holiday.	Date.	Day of week.
Sundays ...	...	...
New Year's Day ...	1st January ...	Saturday.
Chinese New Year ...	3rd February ...	Thursday.
Full Moon of Tabauung ...	18th March ...	Saturday.
Good Friday ...	21st April ...	Friday.
Day after Good Friday ...	22nd April ...	Saturday.
Easter Monday ...	24th April ...	Monday.
King-Emperor's Birthday ...	(Will be notified by Government.)	...
Beginning of Buddhist Lent.	14th and 15th July ...	Friday and Saturday.
Bakr-id ...	* ...	...
End of Buddhist Lent ...	10th and 11th October	Tuesday & Wednesday
Diwali ...	26th October ...	Thursday.
Tazaungdaing ...	8th and 9th November	Wednesday & Thursday
Christmas Vacation ...	23rd, 25th, 26th and 27th December	Saturday, Monday. Tuesday & Wednesday

* The Bakr-id falls on the 8th October, 1916, which being a Sunday is not included. If, however, the new moon is not visible on the 28th September, 1916, the festival will fall on the 9th October, 1916, which will in that case be a public holiday.

C. A. CUTTRISS,

RANGOON :

Secretary.

December 8th, 1915.

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

Articles.	Cwt. per ton net.	Cubic feet per ton.
Apparel in cases ...	...	40
Arrowroot in cases ...	...	50
Barks ...	20	
Beans ...	20	
Bees-wax ...	20 gross	
Betelnut ...	20	
Books ...	...	50
Bones loose, and bone meal	20	
Bottles (empty) ...	...	40
Bran ...	20	
Brimstone ...	...
Bullion ...	at per cent.	
Cake lac, in bags ...	16	
Camphor, in cases ...	...	50
Cardamoms, in boxes ...	8	
Castor seed ...	15	
Chillies, in bags ...	8	
China root, in bags ...	11	
Chirretta, in bales ...	16	
Cigars ...	...	50
Cloves, in bags ...	8	
Coal ...	20	
Cochineal ...	...	50
Coffee, in bags ...	18	
Coffee, in barrels ...	16	
Coir, loose ...	12	
Coir, bundles ...	10	
Copra, in bags ...	14	
Cotton seed ...	15	
Cotton seed cake ...	20 gross	
Cotton seed oil ...	20	
Cotton, in bales ...	...	50
Curios ...	...	40
Cutch, in bags ...	16	
Cutch, in boxes ...	20 gross	
Dhall, in bags ...	20	
Elephant teeth, in bulk ...	20	
Elephant teeth, in cases ...	...	50

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON—*contd.*

Articles.	Cwt. per ton net.	Cubic feet per ton.
Flour, in bags	20	
Furniture ... ..	...	50
Garlic and Onions	12	
Ginger, in bags	16	
Gram, in bags	20	
Guano, in bags	16	
Gum, in cases ... ..	...	50
Gunny bags and cloth ... ..	..	50
Ganja ... ..	...	50
Hemp, in bales ... ..	...	50
Hides, Buffalo or Cow	16	
Horns, Buffalo or Cow	20	
India-rubber, in bags	20	
Iron	20	
Jute ... ..	...	50
Lac-dye ... ..	...	50
Linseed	20	
Machinery	20	
Maize	20	
Metals	20	
Millet	20	
Molasses	2 pun. or 4 hhds.	
Mustard or Rape seed	20	
Nutmegs, in casks ... ..	...	50
Oats	16	
Oil, in cases ... ..	...	50
Oil, in casks	4 hhds.	
Oil seed cake	20	
Orchids ... ..	...	40
Paddy	20	
Paraffin wax, in cases	20	
Peas	20	
Planks and deals ... ..	...	50
Private effects ... ..	...	40
Rags ... ..	...	50
Raw silk, in bales ... ..	...	50
Rattans for dunnage	20	
Rice, in bags	20	

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON—*concl'd.*

Articles.	Cwt. per per ton net.	Cubic feet per ton.
Rice meal and Rice flour ...	20	
Rope, in coils ...	...	50
Rope, in bundles ...	16	
Rum, in casks ...	2 puncheons	
Sago, in cases ...	...	50
Saltpetre ...	20	
Salt ...	20	
Seedlac, in cases ...	...	50
Shells, rough in bags ...	20	
Shellac, in cases ...	...	50
Silk in cases ...	...	50
Silk piece-goods ...	...	50
Silk (waste) ...	...	50
Soap, country, in cases ...	...	50
Sticklac, in bags ...	16	
Sugar, in bags ...	20	
Tallow, in casks ...	20	
Tamarind, in casks ...	20	
Tea, in chests ...	...	50
Timber (Padouk) ...	...	50
Timber (Pinkadoe) ...	...	50
Timber (Teak in round or square logs, scantlings) ...	...	50
Til seed ...	20	
Tobacco, in bales ...	...	50
Wheat ...	20	
Wool ...	...	50

.SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION CHARGES

AUTHORIZED BY THE
BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. On the sale, purchase, or shipment of Bullion, Gold Dust or Coin | 1 per cent. |
| 2. On the purchase (when in funds) or sale of Raw Silk, Silk Piece-goods, Opium, Pearls, Precious Stones or Jewellery | 2½ „ |
| 3. On purchasing ditto, when funds are provided by the Agent | 5 „ |
| 4. On the sale or purchase of all other goods, the commission in all cases to be charged upon the gross amount of sales, and in regard to purchase upon both cost and charges | 5 „ |
| 5. On returns for consignments, if made in produce ... | 2½ „ |
| 6. On returns of consignments, if in Bills, Bullion or Treasure | 1 „ |
| 7. On accepting bills against consignments ... | 1 „ |
| 8. On the sale or purchase of ships, factories, houses, lands and all property of a like description ... | 2½ „ |
| 9. On goods and treasure consigned, and all other property of any description referred to Agency for sale, whether advanced upon, or otherwise, which shall afterwards be withdrawn, and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others and so delivered on invoice amount at 2s. per Rupee | half com. |
| 10. On making advances or procuring loans of money for commercial purposes when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent. | 2½ per cent. |
| 11. On ordering, or receiving and delivering goods, superintending the fulfilment of contracts, or on the shipment of goods, where no other commission is derived. | 2½ „ |

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 12. | On guaranteeing Bills, Bonds or other engagements, and on becoming security for administration of estates or to Government for the disbursement of public money | 2½ per cent |
| 13. | On <i>del-credere</i> , or guaranteeing the due or realisation of sales | 2½ " |
| 14. | On the management of estates for Executors or Administrators | 2½ " |
| 15. | On chartering ships or engaging tonnage for constituents for vessel to proceed to outports for loading... .. | 2½ " |
| 16. | On advertising as the Agents for owners or Commanders of ships for cabin passengers, on the amount of passage money, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hand or not | 2½ " |
| 17. | On procuring freight for a ship by shipping order or charter, or on procuring employment for a ship on monthly hire, or acting as agents for owners, Captain or Charterers of a vessel, upon the gross amount of freight, brokerage inclusive | 5 " |
| 18. | On engaging of Asiatic emigrants for a ship to Mauritius, the West Indies, or elsewhere, upon the gross amount of earnings | 5 " |
| 19. | On engaging troops for a ship to Great Britain or elsewhere, on the gross amount of passage money for rank and file | 2½ " |
| 20. | On realizing inward freight, inward troop, emigrant,... or cabin passage money | 2½ " |
| 21. | On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged goods for any such vessels, acting as Agents for the master, on behalf of all concerned, on the declared value of all such goods as may be re-shipped, and on the net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold | 5 " |
| | If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk or Silk Piece-goods... .. | 2½ " |
| | If Treasure, Precious Stones or Jewellery | 1 " |
| | If a cargo loaded in Burma, consisting of Rice or Timber or Cutch | 2½ " |

22.	On effecting insurance, whether on lives or property ...	2½ per cent.
23.	On settling insurance claims, losses and averages of all classes, and on procuring returns of premium ...	2½ „
24.	On drawing, purchasing, selling or negotiating Bills of Exchange	1 „
25.	On debts or other claims when a process at law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them ..	2½ „
	Or if recovered by such means	5 „
26.	On Bills of Exchange returned dishonoured ...	1 „
27.	On collecting house rent	2½ „
28.	On ship's disbursement	2½ „
29.	On realising Bottomry Bonds, or negotiating any loan or <i>respondentia</i>	2½ „
30.	On granting letters of credit	1 „
31.	On sale or purchase of Government Stocks, and Banks, or other Joint Stock, and on every exchange or transfer not by purchase from one class to another	½ „
32.	On delivering up Government Stocks, and Banks, or other Joint Stock, shares on the market value ...	½ „
33.	On all amounts debited and credited within the year (less the balance brought forward) upon which no commission amounting to 5 per cent. has been charged	½ „

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ENGLISH.

LINEAL MEASURE.

12 inches	...	...	1 foot.
3 feet	...	...	1 yard.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yards	...	...	1 pole or perch.
40 poles	...	...	1 furlong.
8 furlongs	...	...	1 mile.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

144 square inches	...	...	1 square foot.
9 square feet	...	...	1 square yard.
$30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards	...	...	1 square pole.
40 poles	...	...	1 rood.
4 roods (4,840 sq. yards)	...	...	1 acre.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 drams	...	...	1 ounce.
16 ounces	...	...	1 pound.
14 pounds	...	...	1 stone.
8 stones	...	...	1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweights	...	...	1 ton.

BEER, &C., MEASURE.

9 gallons	...	...	1 firkin.
18 do	...	...	1 kilderkin.
36 do	...	...	1 barrel.
54 do	...	...	1 hogshead.
108 do	...	...	1 butt.
252 do	...	...	1 tun.

FRENCH WEIGHTS.

50.80 kilos	...	...	1 cwt.
454 grammes	...	...	1 lb.
28 do	...	...	1 oz.

FRENCH MEASURE.

1 metre	...	...	$39\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
1 anne	...	...	46 inches.
$91\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres	...	...	1 yard.

FRENCH LIQUID MEASURE.

1 litre	...	...	about $1\frac{1}{4}$ imperial pint.
1 litre, 14 centilitres	...	...	1 quart.

INDIAN MONEY.

3 pies	...	...	1 pice or $\frac{1}{4}$ anna.
12 pies	...	...	1 anna.
16 annas	...	...	1 rupee.
15 rupees	...	...	1 sovereign.
16 rupees	...	...	1 gold mohur.
100,000 rupees	...	...	1 lakh.
100 lakhs	...	...	1 crore.

INDIAN WEIGHTS.

4 dhans	...	...	1 ruttee.
8 ruttees	...	...	1 masha.
* 12 mashas	...	...	1 tola.
5 tolas	...	...	1 chittack.
16 chittacks	...	...	1 seer.
40 seers	...	...	1 maund ($82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.)

BURMESE MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 lamyet	...	...	1 gill.
9 lamyets	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
9 lamay	...	...	1 pint.
9 zalay	...	...	1 quart.
9 byee	...	...	1 gallon.
9 zayoot	...	...	1 peck.
9 seit	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.
9 hkwai	...	...	1 bushel.

BURMESE MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

2 pai	...	...	1 moo.
2 moo	...	...	1 mat.
4 mats	...	...	1 tical.
100 ticals	...	...	1 viss.
100 viss	...	...	365 lbs. up to 1st April, 1910.
			360 lbs. from 1st April, 1910.

PILOTAGE AND LIGHT DUES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, sub-section (1), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889)*, and in supersession of the notifications in the Marine and Commerce Department cited in the margin, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous

sanction of the Governor-General in Council, directs that fees for pilotage at the Port of Rangoon shall be levied at the rates prescribed in the following rules :—

1. For the pilotage, other than a removal under rule 4, inwards or outwards (as the case may be) of any vessel, a fee at the following rates shall be paid, namely :—

(a) for a vessel in tow, or for a steamer not towing any vessel of over 100 tons measurement, the rate specified in the following table for such pilotage of a vessel of such drafts :—

Draft of Vessel.	Pilotage fee between outer station and any place above Elephant Point anchorage.	Pilotage fee to, towards, or from Elephant Point anchorage, or between Thilawa and the Liffey Reach.
1	2	3
	<div style="text-align: center;">Rs. A. P.</div>	
Below and up to 9 feet	20 0 0	} Half the fee specified for the draft of such vessel in column 2
Above 9 feet and up to 10 feet	25 0 0	
Above 10 feet and up to 11 feet	30 0 0	
Above 11 feet and up to 12 feet	35 0 0	
Above 12 feet and up to 13 feet	40 0 0	
Above 13 feet and up to 14 feet	45 0 0	
Above 14 feet and up to 15 feet	50 0 0	
Above 15 feet and up to 16 feet	55 0 0	
Above 16 feet and up to 17 feet	60 0 0	
Above 17 feet and up to 18 feet	70 0 0	
Above 18 feet and up to 19 feet	80 0 0	
Above 19 feet and up to 20 feet	100 0 0	
Above 20 feet and up to 21 feet	130 0 0	
Above 21 feet and up to 22 feet	160 0 0	
Above 22 feet and up to 23 feet	190 0 0	
Above 23 feet and up to 24 feet	220 0 0	
Above 24 feet and up to 25 feet	250 0 0	
Above 25 feet and up to 26 feet	280 0 0	

* Now Indian Ports Act, 1908.

Draft of Vessel.	Pilotage fee between outer station and any place above Elephant Point anchorage.	Pilotage fee to, towards, or from Elephant Point anchorage, or between Thilawa and the Liffey Reach.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	
Above 26 feet and up to 27 feet ...	310 0 0	Half the fee specified for the draft of such vessel in column 2.
Above 27 feet and up to 28 feet ...	340 0 0	
(a) Above 28 feet and up to 29 feet ...	380 0 0	
Above 29 feet and up to 30 feet ...	420 0 0	
Above 30 feet and up to 31 feet ...	470 0 0	
Above 31 feet and up to 32 feet ...	520 0 0	
Above 32 feet and up to 33 feet ...	570 0 0	
Above 33 feet and up to 34 feet ...	620 0 0	(a)

(a)—(a) Added by Marine and Commerce Department Notification No. 40, dated the 23rd September, 1905.

(b) for a vessel under sail, or a steamer towing a vessel of over 100 tons measurement, a rate one-third more than the rate specified in clause (a) for the like pilotage of a vessel of the same draft :

Provided that, if a vessel under sail proceeding to any place above Elephant Point anchorage, does not proceed under sail above the Bassein Creek, the rate therefor shall be only one-sixth more than the rate specified for a vessel of such draft in column 2 of clause (a) :

Provided also that if a steamer, towing a vessel of over 100 tons measurement to Elephant Point anchorage, continues in the same direction from Elephant Point anchorage without such tow, such extra charge of one-third shall be made only in respect of the said half rate to such anchorage.

2. Pilots detained on board vessels awaiting orders in the river shall receive Rs. 25 for the first 12 hours and Rs. 2 for every subsequent hour up to 48 hours, after which no pilot shall remain on board without the permission of the Deputy Conservator.

3. Pilots detained on board vessels not awaiting orders shall receive Rs. 16 for every 24 hours or part of 24 hours that the vessel may be detained :

Provided also that the minimum period of detention for which a fee may be charged shall be one hour :

Provided also that, if the vessel is detained through the desertion of seamen, or by stress of weather, or because the tide does not suit, or in accordance with the Port Rules, or owing to any circumstance over which

the master can have no control, the pilot shall remain on board without any extra remuneration for the first 24 hours.

4. A Pilot removing a vessel from town to an anchorage below the Hastings Shoal (and *not* remaining in charge thereafter) or *vice versa*, shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 16 in respect of the removal.

5. Pilots who may keep vessels under way after sunset, or who may get them under way before sunrise at the request of the masters, shall be paid an overtime fee of Rs. 20 in each case.

6. Any pilot who is discharged from a vessel at Elephant Point shall be paid Rs. 10 to defray the cost of conveyance to the pilot station or to Rangoon.

7. Any vessel discharging a Pilot at Elephant Point shall pay Rs. 50 for the service of the pilot tender if a requisition is made for another pilot to take the vessel to Rangoon or to sea.

Port Dues.—Vessels loading within the port pay four annas per ton. Vessels which enter the port of Rangoon but do not discharge or take in cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for the purposes of repair) shall be charged with a port due of one and a half annas per ton. No dues levied on vessels calling for orders.

British Burma Coast Light Dues.—All vessels visiting the port pay one-anna and one pie per ton inwards, and the same outwards.

Great and Little Basses Light Dues.—Steamers bound for Ceylon or a port westward of Ceylon pay $1\frac{11}{16}$ pies per ton.

Minicoy Light Dues.—Steamers bound to Europe passing through the 8 and 9 degrees channel pay $\frac{9}{16}$ pies per ton.

Straits Light Dues.—Abolished from January 1st, 1913.

LIST OF REGISTERED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.
1868	RS.	RS.
The Rangoon Bazaar Co., Ltd.	2,00,000	2,00,000
The Sooratee Bara Bazaar Co., Ltd. ...	1,67,650	1,50,000
} Amalgamated.		
1871		
The Rangoon Iron Bazaar Co., Ltd. ...	1,00,000	1,00,000
1872		
The Boglay Bazaar Co., Ltd. ...	36,000	36,000
1881		
The Pazundaung Bazaar Co., Ltd. ...	3,00,000	3,00,000
1882		
Burma Building and Loan Association, Ltd.	3,00,000	3,00,000
1883		
The Dinewoonquin Soorater Bazaar Co., Ltd.	72,500	72,500
1889		
The Maunggan and Tavoyzu Bazaar Co., Ltd.	90,000	89,400
1899		
Arthur Barnes & Co., Ltd. ...	5,00,000	2,91,840
1900		
The Rangoon Mutual Benefit Fund ...	99,990	17,678
1901		
The Kemmendinge Sooratee Bara Bazaar Co., Ltd. ...	3,00,000	3,00,000
The Rangoon Oil Co., Ltd. ...	20,00,000	11,94,760

LIST OF REGISTERED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—*contd.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.
1902	RS.	RS.
The Moulmein Kalandan Sooratee Bazaar Co., Ltd.	2,28,750	2,21,250
The Goolam Ariff Estate Co., Ltd. ...	20,00,000	20,00,000
1903		
S. Oppenheimer & Co., Ltd.	3,99,000	3,50,000
F. C. Hannay & Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000
Walker & Whyte, Ltd.	2,55,000	2,55,000
1904		
The Burma Cotton Co., Ltd.	5,00,000	3,00,000
The Hanthawaddy Land Co., Ltd. ...	1,00,000	64,895
1905		
Barnett Bros., Ltd.	3,00,000	2,72,500
S. C. Coombes, Ltd.	3,00,000	2,46,000
The Burma Rice Mills Co., Ltd. ...	1,00,000	1,00,000
The Kemmendine Hlawga Co., Ltd. ...	10,00,000	10,00,000
1906		
The Bank of Rangoon, Ltd.	15,00,000	16,00,000
The Madras Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. ...	10,00,000	2,06,695
Madaya, Mandalay Light Railway Co., Ltd.	5,00,000	1,71,650
The Burma Para Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	7,00,000	5,35,120
The Ahlone Land Co., Ltd.	15,00,000	7,56,000
The Victoria Lake Land Co., Ltd. ...	2,30,000	23,000
1907		
The Mogok Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	1,00,000	84,000
Ban Swee Joo & Co., Ltd.	1,00,000	60,000
The National Trading Co., Ltd.	1,00,000	3,650
The Golden Valley Estate Co., Ltd. ...	2,07,000	2,07,000
Syriam Land Co., Ltd.	6,00,000	2,40,000
The Rangoon River Land Co., Ltd. ...	2,50,000	2,50,000
Windermere Land Co., Ltd.	2,25,000	2,24,750

LIST OF REGISTERED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—*contd.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.
1908	RS.	RS.
The Asiatic Trading Co., Ltd. ...	1,00,000	7,975
F. C. Fabricius & Co., Ltd. ...	2,00,000	2,00,000
The Rangoon Motor Transport Co., Ltd. ...	2,00,000	1,00,782
The Dana Bawga Co., Ltd. ...	1,00,000	50,000
J. Maloney & Co., Ltd....	60,000	22,000
The Kodaungbo Saw Mill Co., Ltd. ...	75,000	75,000
The Burma Shell Co., Ltd. ...	4,50,000	4,50,000
The Nath Singh Oil Co., Ltd. ...	40,00,000	23,81,230
1909		
Jamal's Cotton and Produce Co., Ltd. ...	30,00,000	18,00,000
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd. ...	40,00,000	22,00,525
The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. ...	1,00,00,000	93,38,000
The Arakan Agricultural Co-operative Society Ltd. ...	2,00,000	1,340
Burma Chemical Industries, Ltd....	5,00,000	3,32,750
Motor House Co., Ltd....	1,00,000	59,250
Jamal Brothers & Co., Ltd. ...	1,00,00,000	60,00,800
The United Twinyo Oil Co., Ltd. ...	50,00,000	8,90,250
The Madras Stores, Ltd. ...	10,000	831
The Moolla Rice Mill Co., Ltd. ...	15,00,000	10,05,300
Moolla Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ...	20,00,000	7,73,300
The Rangoon Mining Co., Ltd. ...	2,60,000	1,72,500
The Kawainda Rice Mill Co., Ltd. ...	22,500	22,500
The Yenangyaung Oil Co., Ltd. ...	15,00,000	7,31,515
The Chinese Merited Banking Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	22,600
Misquith, Ltd. ...	2,25,000	2,24,970
1910		
The Sun Drug Co., Ltd. ...	1,50,000	1,12,262
The Karen Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Ltd. ...	20,00,000	79,601
Stork & Co., Ltd. ...	11,00,000	3,52,000
The Moulmein Rubber Plantations, Ltd. ...	8,75,000	4,96,892
Taungbalaung Copper Mine, Ltd....	2,00,000	19,950

LIST OF REGISTERED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—*contd.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.
1910—concl'd.	RS.	RS.
Kambay Para Rubber Estates, Ltd. ...	2,00,000	1,42,650
Sethledaung (Shwegyin) Para Rubber Co., Ltd.	4,00,500	80,540
The Tavoy Concessions, Ltd. ...	3,00,000	1,69,998
The Egane (Tavoy) Mining Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	50,000
Irrawaddy Petroleum Oil Syndicate, Ltd. ...	30,00,000	30,00,000
1911		
Burma Fibre Co., Ltd.	5,00,000	1,50,060
Burma Malaya Mines, Ltd.	9,97,500	7,32,874
Moolla Oil Co., Ltd.	45,00,000	45,00,000
Hermyingyi Mining Co., Ltd.	6,00,000	4,79,998
Burma Model Laundry, Ltd.	30,000	28,610
Burma Gold Dredging Co. (1911), Ltd. ...	10,50,000	10,46,970
Upper Burma Mineral Prospecting Syndi- cate, Ltd.	50,000	9,550
Burma Sanitary Steam Laundry, Ltd. ...	30,000	8,772
Pathee Choung Rubber Co., Ltd.	3,30,000	1,04,713
Myitha Co., Ltd.	1,50,000	3,550
Konthi Akyosaung Co., Ltd.	1,00,000	7,950
Sigyí & Co., Ltd.	30,000	6,790
1912		
Tavoy Exploration Syndicate, Ltd. ...	1,00,000	2,496
Burma Railways Co-operative Stores Society, Ltd.	5,00,000	52,743
Akyab Commercial Co., Ltd.	1,00,000	...
Kashmir House, Ltd.	1,00,000	...
Massink & Co., Ltd.	5,00,000	2,50,000
Burma Oil Lands, Ltd.	45,000	45,000
Rangoon Loan Association, Ltd.	20,000	9,054
Warnateza Co., Ltd.	55,000	...
Pazundaung Loan Association, Ltd. ...	50,000	7,236
Sun Press, Ltd.	50,000	37,320
Zamaye Ríee Mill Co., Ltd.	30,000	30,000

LIST OF REGISTERED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—*conold.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Nominal Capital.	Paid up Capital.
1913	RS.	RS.
Ratana Thukha Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	39,360
Buthidaung-Maungdaw Tramway Co., Ltd.	18,00,000	5,01,560
Arakan Motor Transport Co., Ltd. ...	25,000	10,950
Kak Min Yip Pao Co., Ltd. ...	30,000	18,285
Radcliff & Co., Ltd. ...	13,50,000	13,10,310
Aingtalok-Paukkon Embankment Co., Ltd.	1,00,000	...
Padetha Rice Mill Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	25,250
1914.		
Dhana Waddhi Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	2,840
Nansan Dredging Co., Ltd. ...	6,00,000	3,00,070
British Plumbing & Sanitary Engineering Co., Ltd. ...	2,50,000	...
Dawson's Agricultural Loan Co., Ltd. ...	4,00,000	...
1915.		
Oil Producing Syndicate, Ltd. ...	1,00,000	...
Burma Minerals, Ltd. ...	1,50,000	...
Lun Maung Brothers & Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	...
Macgregor & Co., Ltd. ...	75,00,000	...

II.—Trade with Indian Ports (outside Burma)

IMPORTS, PRIVATE { Indian merchandise	...	6,92,59,914	7,52,20,838	9,05,18,027	8,77,14,851	7,04,02,815	...	1,73,12,036
Foreign merchandise	...	53,00,898	51,95,130	63,80,256	63,30,415	50,78,999	...	12,51,416
Total, Imports	...	7,45,60,812	8,04,15,968	9,65,98,283	9,40,45,266	7,54,81,814	...	1,85,63,452
EXPORTS, PRIVATE { Indian merchandise	...	13,73,40,363	8,21,14,303	9,61,31,230	14,81,49,453	17,90,86,300	3,09,36,847	...
Foreign merchandise	...	18,27,656	19,21,236	17,77,414	18,91,097	17,26,661	...	1,64,436
Total, Exports	...	13,91,68,019	8,40,35,539	9,79,08,644	15,00,40,550	18,08,12,961	3,07,72,411	...
Total Trade, Private Merchandise	...	12,37,28,831	16,44,51,507	19,45,06,927	24,40,85,816	25,62,94,775	1,22,08,059	...
GOVERNMENT STORES. { Imports	...	28,23,404	27,20,923	40,19,297	27,06,622	31,31,968	4,25,346	...
Exports	...	579,807	7,71,991	7,21,712	6,66,061	15,98,763	9,32,702	...
Imports	...	2,79,07,219	4,04,92,561	4,96,05,500	4,36,48,262	1,01,74,477	...	3,34,73,785
Exports	...	59,76,827	63,01,057	1,90,40,277	1,99,80,091	6,01,118	...	1,93,78,973
Total Trade with Indian Ports	...	25,10,16,088	21,47,38,039	26,78,93,713	31,10,86,857	27,18,01,101	...	3,92,85,751
III.—Trade between Provincial Ports.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIVATE { Indian merchandise	...	1,62,52,137	2,38,20,956	2,39,29,757	2,75,46,458	2,48,66,634	...	26,79,824
Foreign merchandise	...	1,63,55,112	1,75,21,525	2,01,08,379	2,44,51,109	1,71,02,506	...	73,48,603
Total Trade, Private Merchandise	...	3,26,07,249	4,03,42,481	4,40,38,136	5,19,97,567	4,19,69,140	...	1,00,28,427
Government Stores	...	7,86,673	8,03,894	8,98,093	9,86,400	9,76,673	...	9,727
Treasure*	...	1,22,97,189	1,03,18,426	1,26,62,464	46,75,518	26,43,550	...	20,31,968
Total Trade between Provincial Ports	...	4,56,91,111	5,14,64,801	5,75,98,693	5,76,59,485	4,55,89,363	...	1,20,70,122
GRAND TOTAL, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	...	52,25,53,108	57,56,53,492	66,45,50,339	69,51,74,527	56,63,67,786	...	12,88,06,741
AGGREGATE, INCLUDING TREASURE AND GOVERNMENT STORES.	...	57,52,79,999	64,39,14,838	75,92,67,910	78,09,19,068	58,93,69,440	...	19,15,49,625

* For details of Treasure, see Statement on page 60.

† The actual value of goods carried between Provincial ports is about half that shown here since these figures cover both export and import of the same goods.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The following table gives the imports and exports of gold and silver, whether consigned privately or by Government in the periods shown :—

		Average for the five years ending 1910-11.	1911-12,	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TREASURE.						
I.—From or to Foreign Ports						
Gold—Imports, Private	...	15,03,543	55,40,731	65,97,502	78,02,827	15,11,065
Silver—Imports, Private	...	11,536	38,159	860	377	907
Gold—Exports, Private	...	1,30,848	1,35,630	3,660	36,60,285	9,04,110
Silver—Exports, Private	...	1,30,000	1,44,350	29,875	54,500	77,000
Gold and Silver (Government)— <i>nil</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—From or to Indian Ports (outside Burma).						
GOLD—IMPORTS	{ Private Government	39,498 61,20,000	1,13,541 2,13,00,000	37,500 <i>Nil</i>	2,75,062 1,20,00,000	90,477 75,00,000
	Total	61,39,498	2,14,13,541	37,500	1,22,75,062	75,90,477
SILVER—IMPORTS	{ Private Government	64,22,721 1,53,25,000	13,94,020 1,76,85,000	16,53,000 4,79,15,000	65,33,200 2,48,40,000	20,84,000 5,00,000
	Total	2,17,47,721	1,90,79,020	4,95,68,000	3,13,73,200	25,84,000
GOLD—EXPORTS	{ Private Government	6,750 1,503	<i>Nil</i> 7,500	<i>Nil</i> 15,000	<i>Nil</i> 7,500	...
	Total	8,253	7,500	15,000	7,500	...
SILVER—EXPORTS	{ Private Government	1,08,371 58,60,202	38,646 62,54,911	7,63,500 1,82,61,777	4,93,000 1,94,79,591	54,500 5,46,618
	Total	59,68,573	62,93,557	1,90,25,277	1,99,72,591	6,01,118

III.—Between Provincial Ports.

GOLD ...	... { Private Government ...	...	...	6,200 5,54,225	1,050 6,02,820	6,000 21,00,900	Nil. 17,10,000	Nil. 4,50,000
SILVER ...	... { Private Government ...	...	...	5,60,425	6,03,870	21,06,900	17,10,000	4,50,000
				47,67,480 69,69,284	7,31,460 89,83,096	28,51,560 77,04,004	1,96,050 27,69,468	1,20,050 20,73,500
				Total ...	97,14,556	1,05,55,564	29,68,518	21,93,550

NOTE.—Imports of Silver overland from Western China represented Rs. 53·75 lakhs against Rs. 32·06 lakhs in 1913-14.
Imports of Silver from Siam were Rs. 16·52 lakhs and Exports of silver to Western China were Rs. 4·61 lakhs.

DIVISION OF TRADE BETWEEN THE PORTS.

The following table shows in what percentages the total trade in *private merchandise* was shared between the different ports in the Province :—

	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.			Foreign and Coasting Trade.	
		1914-15.			1913-14.	1914-15.
		Indian.	Provincial.		Per cent.	Per cent.
			Per cent.	Per cent.		
Moulmein	...	Per cent.	3·63	21·98	7·06	5·86
Akyab	...	5·54	2·19	7·69	5·15	5·46
Bassien	...	8·53	5·87	·29	5·08	4·00
Tavoy	...	2·66	·73	13·07	1·24	1·32
Mergui	·70	10·50	1·05	1·12
Kyaukpada	...	·01	...	1·16	·11	·10
Victoria Point	...	·03	...	·28	·08	·06
Sandoway	...	·03	...	·71	·06	·06
Total Subordinate ports	...	16·80	13·20	55·68	19·83	17·98
...	...	83·20	86·80	44·32	80·17	82·02
GRAND TOTAL	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Rangoon	...					

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The following statement shows the gross and net Customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, realised in the Province of Burma in the periods shown :—

	Average for the five years ending 1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14.	
						More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ...	59,15,345	69,92,003	81,62,604	91,29,876	62,88,361	...	28,41,515
Import duty on salt ...	15,85,182	18,21,872	16,79,205	17,72,750	19,10,163	1,37,413	...
Export duty ...	76,94,941	98,66,185	1,08,21,336	94,19,101	57,01,213	...	37,17,888
Total, Gross duty ...	1,51,95,468	11,86,80,060	2,06,63,145	2,03,21,727	1,38,99,737	...	64,21,990
Refunds and Drawbacks—							
Imports ...	73,908	68,492	93,615	1,02,114	83,889	...	18,225
Exports ...	1,28,441	2,06,278	1,64,250	1,52,713	1,84,264	31,551	...
Total, ...	2,02,349	2,74,770	2,57,865	2,54,827	2,68,153	13,326	...
Total, Net duty ...	1,49,93,119	1,84,05,290	2,04,05,280	2,00,66,900	1,36,31,584	...	64,35,316

PRICE LEVELS.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain representative articles in the foreign trade of Rangoon, the mean of the average prices of the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the basis for comparison and entered as 100 :—

IMPORTS.		1898-1901.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Iron and Steel	Cwts.	100	112.0	114.5	114.2	116.5
Fish, dry, salted	"	100	128.2	127.4	131.2	129.7
Salt	"	100	90.7	97.9	91.5	91.6
Soap	"	100	156.6	162.4	164.2	161.0
Sugar, refined	"	100	97.9	85.2	79.8	99.8
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	"	100	157.6	151.9	158.0	162.1
" Piece-goods—gray	"	100	183.2	190.5	196.5	198.9
" " white	"	100	153.9	160.1	170.7	168.6
" " coloured, etc.	"	100	150.5	143.9	153.8	151.1
Silk—piece-goods (pure)	"	100	94.1	98.6	103.2	97.8
Woollen piece-goods	"	100	151.4	126.1	152.3	165.8
Average index number		100	129.8	128.2	133.2	133.1
EXPORTS.		1898-1901.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Rice not in the husk	Cwts.	100	143.6	150.2	148.9	125.0
Rice bran	"	100	171.0	188.2	128.5	124.5
Wood, Teak	"	100	122.7	132.6	129.3	162.2
Hides, raw	"	100	138.1	154.0	162.4	170.2
Cotton, raw	"	100	163.8	156.8	155.6	123.0
Catch and gambier	"	100	81.1	78.9	81.2	85.4
Rubber, raw	"	100	165.6	170.9	112.9	103.3
Lead (pig)	"	100	167.6	152.1	152.9	158.1
Paraffin wax	"	100	107.2	107.8	106.5	107.5
Candles	"	100	84.7	84.4	84.4	84.4
Average index number		100	142.0	147.5	127.5	125.1

Spices	...	4.60	4.76	6.20	5.57	6.52	6.63
Fruits and vegetables	...	6.77	7.06	8.43	7.99	5.94	5.57
Umbrellas and fittings	...	8.38	5.82	6.86	7.85	5.46	5.53
Drugs and medicines	...	4.08	5.43	6.33	7.02	5.08	4.49
Chemicals, etc.	...	8.06	6.92	6.10	7.76	4.97	4.48
Grain, pulse and flour	...	5.39	6.00	4.62	6.97	4.87	4.47
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre...	...	3.59	3.80	4.73	6.36	4.85	4.47
Glass and glassware	...	6.73	7.39	9.09	12.05	4.60	4.44
Stationery	...	4.24	5.68	5.57	5.85	4.26	4.41
Jewellery, etc., also plate of gold and silver	...	1.93	6.69	.92	2.43	3.28	3.32
Toys and requisites for games, etc.	...	3.53	5.39	6.73	5.39	3.16	3.31
Leather	...	3.92	3.96	5.75	5.39	2.79	2.27
Jute, manufactures of	...	1.42	1.98	2.15	3.46	2.53	2.26
Arms, ammunition, etc.	...	2.13	3.26	3.63	3.77	2.55	2.24
Furniture and cabinetwork	...	2.29	1.85	3.04	3.51	2.24	2.22
Cycles, etc.	...	2.39	2.17	2.49	3.26	2.12	2.21
Rubber	...	.92	1.51	2.03	2.74	2.15	2.21
Pitch, tar and dammer	...	1.84	1.59	2.10	1.85	2.00	1.19
Tea	...	1.28	1.15	1.42	1.36	1.92	1.19
Carriages and carts, etc., and parts thereof	...	1.39	1.06	1.05	1.14	1.86	1.18
Tallow, etc.	...	2.92	3.41	2.83	5.86	1.72	1.17
Flax, manufactures of	...	1.89	1.83	2.20	2.96	1.80	1.17
Oil-cloth, etc.	...	1.33	1.45	2.60	2.33	1.75	1.17
Animals, living	...	1.57	.95	.74	1.03	1.69	1.16
Cutlery	...	2.40	2.80	3.91	5.01	1.64	1.16
Books, printed, etc.	...	2.42	2.25	1.46	1.71	1.23	1.12
Dyeing, etc., substances	...	1.26	1.26	1.70	2.04	1.10	1.11
Candles of all kinds	...	1.63	1.48	1.52	1.46	1.05	1.10
Clocks and watches, etc.	...	1.58	1.71	1.89	2.00	.95	.09
Coffee, etc.	...	.77	.66	.65	.98	.94	.09
Other articles...	...	12.73	17.72	26.99	30.61	27.35	2.64
Total, Merchandise	...	10.80.37	11,43.57	13,56.63	15,67.76	10,34.19	100.00
Treasure—	...						
Gold	...	14.73	55.35	65.91	78.00	15.11	...
Silver	...	.06	.38	.01	...	...	...
Total, Treasure	...	14.79	55.73	65.92	78.00	15.11	...
GRAND TOTAL, IMPORTS	...	10.95.16	11,99.30	14,22.55	16,45.76	10,49.30	...

IMPORTS (INDIAN TRADE).

The following table shows the comparative importance of all articles imported into Rangoon from India :—

Articles.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Jute, manufactures of	95.96	97.25	1,14.02	1,50.98	1,28.09	1914
Spices	62.49	54.02	59.25	61.06	56.29	8.41
Coal	47.48	41.55	53.48	56.78	53.67	8.02
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	49.82	41.30	73.17	49.06	49.74	7.43
Provisions	54.05	53.14	54.68	77.61	49.10	7.33
Corn and pulse	55.25	74.51	1,78.15	72.06	49.07	7.33
Cotton, manufactures of	59.55	68.10	75.74	63.13	46.30	6.92
Tobacco	34.81	37.06	26.83	49.57	30.71	4.59
Oils	48.95	56.45	36.80	26.69	30.67	4.58
Fruits and vegetables	35.46	31.39	21.56	39.10	29.49	4.41
Fish	19.52	15.22	13.67	27.50	18.51	2.77
Seeds	24.41	32.68	11.88	11.41	15.48	2.31
Hardware and cutlery	7.99	9.34	12.88	9.74	12.99	1.94
Metals	10.27	10.88	9.81	11.98	10.88	1.63
Animals, living	6.86	7.38	7.74	8.04	7.72	1.15
Tea	5.50	6.35	3.03	3.34	7.63	1.14
Cordage and rope, etc.	2.64	6.49	7.52	7.64	6.90	.98
Coir	5.39	2.29	2.96	3.69	6.54	.63
Leather, and manufactures of	1.89	5.76	7.40	11.06	3.45	.52
Umbrellas	5.13	1.46	2.49	4.28	3.42	.51
Carriages and carts, etc	1.42	3.02	2.86	3.40	3.16	.47
Carriages, etc.	4.24	2.43	2.63	4.22	2.58	.39
Apparel, etc.	1.61	3.15	3.21	3.03	2.49	.37
Sugar	3.19	1.37	1.59	2.26	2.30	.34
Drugs, medicines, etc. (excluding Tobacco)	1.34	2.43	2.80	3.41	2.11	.31
Building and engineering materials	2.17	6.32	6.28	5.92	1.90	.28
Wood, and manufactures of	6.53	1.25	1.25	1.54	1.83	.27
Machinery and millwork	1.13					

TEXTILES—COTTON—concluded.

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom	38,122,938	91.32	44,596,181	1,09.09	56,466,174	1,34.83	66,596,259	1,71.05	29,708,049	75.59
“ Holland	12,227,604	35.33	10,518,880	29.29	10,795,055	30.76	10,620,560	31.19	7,999,058	23.29
“ Other countries	3,933,179	15.82	4,734,600	21.11	3,937,777	16.37	6,450,226	25.68	2,718,908	9.31
Total	54,283,721	1,42.47	59,849,661	1,59.49	71,199,006	1,81.46	83,667,045	2,27.92	40,426,015	1,08.19
Total, Piece-goods (including tents) and Piece-goods of Cotton and Artificial Silk	99,697,238	2,33.54	120,708,027	2,81.34	137,930,206	3,20.40	152,027,404	3,78.58	81,661,872	1,98.60
III.—OTHER COTTON MANUFACTURES.										
Total, Cotton Manufactures	...	38.17	...	46.42	...	59.14	...	83.09	...	40.20
Total, Cotton Goods, Foreign Trade (including raw and waste cotton).	...	2,71.71	...	3,27.76	...	3,79.54	...	4,61.67	...	2,38.80
	...	2,97.95	...	3,55.68	...	4,27.35	...	4,90.12	...	2,60.25
Coasting Trade (from India).—										
I.—TWIST AND YARN	lbs. 9,409,588	49.32	lbs. 7,464,939	41.30	lbs. 13,417,779	73.17	lbs. 9,915,293	49.06	lbs. 10,895,397	49.74
II.—PIECE-GOODS—										
Grey	Yds. 9,276,703	16.45	Yds. 10,016,713	18.45	Yds. 9,338,733	16.74	Yds. 7,348,104	13.33	Yds. 7,204,957	12.57
White	5,730,290	12.39	4,867,178	10.61	6,201,723	13.59	5,785,266	13.00	4,142,178	8.98
Coloured, printed, etc.	12,736,122	27.96	15,205,946	34.37	17,878,352	38.38	14,437,890	31.76	10,978,313	22.41
Total, Piece-goods	27,743,115	56.80	30,089,837	63.43	33,418,808	68.71	27,571,260	58.09	22,325,448	43.96
III.—OTHER COTTON MANUFACTURES										
Total, Cotton Manufactures	...	2.75	...	4.69	...	6.13	...	5.04	...	2.34
Total, Cotton goods	...	59.55	...	68.12	...	74.84	...	63.13	...	46.30
	...	1,08.87	...	1,09.42	...	1,48.01	...	1,12.19	...	96.04
GRAND TOTAL, COTTON GOODS.	...	4,06.82	...	4,65.10	...	5,75.36	...	6,02.31	...	3,56.29

TEXTILES—SILK.

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.
RAW SILK—										
From Straits Settlements "	117,388	5.90	135,118	6.43	96,930	4.68	90,485	4.25	52,476	2.37
" Hongkong "	81,121	4.44	100,975	6.55	118,703	8.30	56,751	3.98	26,617	1.88
" China "	60,083	3.19	153,190	9.44	302,458	17.16	272,259	14.89	83,982	5.03
" Other countries "	13,040	.65	3,305	.15	31,659	1.30	32,053	1.19	14,131	.49
Total ...	271,832	14.18	393,088	22.57	549,750	31.44	451,548	24.31	177,206	9.77
Silk yarn noils, etc.	14	...	4,400	.09	7,348	.20	9,805	.31	150	.01
MANUFACTURES—										
Piece-goods, mixed—										
From United Kingdom "	162,225	1.71	188,463	1.95	493,514	4.33	557,452	4.73	243,603	2.49
" Other countries "	287,980	1.81	99,225	.70	118,465	.81	316,752	1.90	239,604	.91
Total ...	450,205	3.52	287,688	2.65	611,979	5.14	874,204	6.63	483,207	3.40
Piece-goods, pure—										
From United Kingdom "	25,900	.28	65,848	.47	43,074	.35	46,037	.42	92,814	.90
" Japan "	8,151,482	42.33	9,716,526	50.41	11,345,421	61.86	9,132,675	51.37	4,038,112	20.88
" Straits Settlements "	52,775	.55	28,938	.38	34,668	.41	62,669	.55	35,077	.25
" Other countries "	64,145	.78	82,876	1.10	121,860	1.46	146,166	2.15	114,227	1.52
Total ...	8,294,392	43.94	9,894,188	52.36	11,545,123	64.08	9,387,567	54.49	4,280,230	23.55
(b) Other sorts	7,767	.16	14,254	.23	21,175	.82	8,606	.58	1,998	.20
TOTAL VALUE OF SILK ...	...	61.80	...	77.90	...	101.68	...	86.32	...	36.93

TEXTILES—WOOL.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Yarn and knitting wool lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
" "	49,823	54,266	61,710	77,235	24,261
" "	350,416	268,097	570,803	725,957	517,424
Hosiery	54,179	81,862	113,768	102,590	88,592
Piece-goods	1,540,958	1,985,459	1,621,787	2,920,202	1,548,467
Shawls	200,722	445,521	729,397	453,633	36,801
Other goods	126,250	117,064	144,825	294,379	92,111
	28-29	36-77	38-59	57-11	30-18
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

METALS AND ORES.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-1914.	1914-15.
BRASS	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
"	2,917	1,954	1,599	2,142	2,154
"	4,459	2,684	2,555	4,345	3,895
COPPER	...	...	...	...	...
IRON—	...	...	...	...	...
Pig	...	...	...	...	...
	1,395	612	208	362	467
	97	42	15	26	33

Manufactures of Iron or Steel—

Beams, Pillars, girders, etc.,	Tons,	2,538	3'36	3,227	4'91	1,279	1'88	1,561	271	1,325	1'90
Nails, rivets and washers	"	4,139	7'23	3,473	5'92	4,489	7'87	4,789	8'73	2,611	4'93
Pipes and tubes and fittings	"	7,312	17'55	4,216	9'22	9,760	18'80	12,395	26'34	12,901	26'21
Sheets and plates of all kinds	"	20,472	42'32	19,872	43'64	22,416	51'11	30,801	67'91	22,465	47'64
Other manufactures	"	20,100	34'58	17,148	31'05	12,390	21'45	18,723	31'41	14,912	30'44
Total Manufactures of Iron or Steel.	"	54,561	1,05'74	47,936	94'74	50,334	1,01'11	68,369	1,37'10	54,214	1,11'42
LEAD	Cwt.	3,973	'59	2,754	'42	2,349	'42	6,281	'97	2,458	'42
QUICKSILVER	lbs.	2,385	'05	166	'01	112	...	94	...	90	...
TIN	Cwt.	277	'34	148	'22	155	'25	265	'43	580	'61
ZINC OR SELLER	"	5,817	1'25	5,605	1'45	7,435	1'89	8,681	1'97	3,286	'84
OTHER SORTS OF METALS	"	3,493	1'23	2,660	1'59	2,178	1'60	2,720	1'97	4,580	'81
TOTAL OF METALS AND ORES	Tons.	57,004	1,14'33	49,338	1,01'86	51,356	1,08'40	69,952	1,47'24	55,529	1,19'86

HARDWARE.

The values of the articles imported under this heading during the past three years were as follows:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
1. Agricultural implements	'92	1'06	'28	7. Lamps, metal	...	...	...
2. Buckets of tin, iron etc.,	1'11	1'78	'89	8. Lamps, glass	'13	'13	1'77
3. Builders' hardware, etc.	2'23	1'81	'95	9. Parts of lamps, etc.,	'66	'60	'14
4. Domestic hardware, etc.	6'19	7'32	3'20	10. Safes and strong boxes of metal	...	...	'32
5. Enamelled ironware	11'22	10'90	3'06	11. Other sorts	1'80	1'87	'53
6. Implements and tools, etc.	5'94	8'33	7'04	Total	11'51	15'02	12'02
					45'09	53'05	30'20

Coasting Trade,

Fish, dry, unsalted ... Cwt,	75,704	19-81	60,229	1616	81,712	2216	98,814	27-58	67,596	20-16
Fish, dry, salted ... "	3,829	1-15	3,651	89	5,945	140	8,054	2-12	7,949	1-68
Fish, wet, salted (<i>ngapi</i>) ... "	43,032	3-12	46,634	3-28	62,979	532	77,711	7-82	72,011	6-16
Fish, other sorts (including fish-maws) ... "	550	27	443	34	485	34	452	25	542	38
Total Fish, Coasting Trade ...	123,115	24-35	110,957	20-67	151,121	29-22	185,031	37-77	148,098	28-38
Total Fish, Foreign & Coasting Trade	266,836	44-31	243,749	42-09	288,884	51-22	325,255	62-45	281,381	50-70

SALT.

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
From United Kingdom ...	2,159	60	15,433	346	6,995	155	11,675	264	12,767	314
" Germany ...	29,077	547	26,725	549	25,499	584	23,861	526	13,558	302
" Spain ...	3,739	70	9,139	173	5,745	111	5,705	124	6,746	84
" Aden ...	4,862	119	11,824	246	8,406	204	12,304	272	12,180	265
" Egypt ...	13,693	286	4,004	90	13,510	307	5,478	126	11,623	265
" Turkey, Asiatic (Salif) ...	...	...	5,500	95	5,893	100	6,114	107	12,110	207
" Other countries ...	4	01	2	01	...	...	...	...	1	01
Total ...	53,534	1083	72,627	1500	66,048	1461	65,137	1419	68,985	1438

SUGAR.

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14		1914-15.	
	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs.
REFINED SUGAR—(16DS AND ABOVE)
UNREFINED SUGAR (15DS AND UNDER)
MOLASSES
CONFECTIONERY
SACCHARINE
GRAND TOTAL, SUGAR ...	440,826	46·23	400,175	46·95	619,342	62·05	604,698	56·63	402,923	44·82

LIQUORS

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs. 14-94	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs. 15-79	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs. 22-87	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs. 25-03	Galls.	Rs. Lakhs. 12-28
ALE, BEER AND PORTER ... Liquid	876,272		915,300	15-79	1,223,070	22-87	1,342,993	25-03	730,531	12-28
CIDER AND OTHER FERMENTED LIQUORS.	1,379	05	966	04	1,175	04	1,525	05	632	03
SPIRIT—										
Brandy ...	84,975	6-63	80,252	6-38	93,196	7-57	101,088	7-88	69,150	6-11
Gin ...	12,309	47	11,794	47	14,214	56	17,047	62	8,455	34
Rum ...	22,765	26	31,544	32	38,985	39	38,406	35	23,153	24
Whisky ...	76,459	4-99	76,611	5-12	80,525	5-25	89,895	6-00	86,166	5-86
Liqueurs ...	1,328	18	1,059	15	1,327	20	1,299	19	670	10
Spirit, present in drugs, etc.	6,290	1-09	6,669	1-14	8,427	1-44	8,413	1-55	6,456	1-13
Spirit, perfumed	3,291	2-02	3,593	2-35	3,821	2-42	4,955	4-39	1,921	1-96
Spirit, methylated	7,650	13	8,983	07	3,707	06	1,461	02	1,693	03
Other sorts of spirit	11,810	76	11,432	77	15,811	1-02	16,153	1-11	13,600	1-03
Total of Spirit...Liquid	226,877	16-53	226,967	16-77	260,013	18-91	278,717	22-11	211,264	16-80
WINES—										
Champagne ... Liquid	3,269	80	2,643	66	2,457	65	2,781	69	1,189	25
Port ...	11,315	69	11,572	70	11,753	79	10,955	72	8,867	60
Sherry ...	2,011	14	2,170	11	2,655	15	2,306	15	1,186	08
Other sorts	19,114	73	17,583	75	20,377	83	19,275	83	19,013	80
Total of Wines ...	35,709	2-36	33,968	2-22	37,242	2-42	35,317	2-39	30,255	1-73
TOTAL LIQUORS ...	1,140,237	33-88	1,177,201	34-82	1,521,500	44-24	1,658,552	49-58	972,682	30-84

EXPORTS.

The following table gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture in the export trade of Rangoon with foreign countries and shows their comparative importance :—

Articles.	Average value for the five years ending 1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Percentage of proportion to total merchandise exported.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	
Rice, husked and unhusked	9,46.60	15,65.87	16,04.28	11,72.62	7,76.27	60.04
Paraffin wax	26.14	48.35	56.91	63.50	78.27	6.06
Wood and timber	48.97	61.60	78.36	65.19	71.08	5.50
Hides and skins (raw) (a)	42.65	58.33	64.66	79.49	52.79	4.08
Bran and pollard	61.17	85.67	84.55	59.50	49.77	3.85
Cotton (raw)	31.59	36.60	42.44	61.27	47.83	3.70
Grain, pulse and flour (excluding rice)	22.03	31.52	27.64	28.53	40.61	3.14
Oil cakes	9.22	13.58	17.61	21.61	26.40	2.04
Oils—Mineral	4.53	12.82	20.55	21.37	25.46	1.97
Candles of all kinds	13.50	14.49	16.73	23.15	22.04	1.70
Lead, pig	8.51	28.45	18.48	8.77	17.22	1.33
Ores, unenumerated (b)	...	...	7.01	10.04	14.92	1.15
Rubber (raw)	2.61	8.75	15.36	14.69	12.09	.94
Cutch and gambler	12.28	12.42	10.19	8.80	10.14	.78
Tobacco	5.97	10.57	13.39	14.61	9.39	.74
Jadestone	9.59	2.86	2.31	4.00	8.23	.64
Spices	2.26	2.31	2.98	2.38	4.91	.38
Ground-nuts	10.87	3.70	19.61	37.02	2.67	.21
Articles (not specified) exported by post	6.77	5.86	6.14	4.92	2.67	.21
Fish	1.33	1.48	1.46	1.40	1.38	.11
Provisions	8.72	1.32	.53	1.11	.69	.05
Horn, etc., and horn meal	1.20	.93	1.72	1.63	.52	.04
Lac	1.25	2.59	3.10	2.03	.16	.01
Cotton Seed	2.22	2.02	.22	.28	...	...
Precious stones and pearls, unset...	2.03	...	...	.02	...	...

Metals,—unenumerated ...	...	56	671	...	1595	...	...
Other articles ...	...	7-22	10-12	...	...	...	...

Total, Indian Produce	...	12,81.79	20,28.92	...	17,23.88	12,87.51	99.58
Total, Re-exports	...	6.00	6.00	...	9.63	5.38	42
Total, Merchandise	...	12,87.79	20,34.92	...	17,33.51	12,92.89	100.00
Treasure—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	...	1.31	1.36	...	36.60	9.04	...
Silver	...	1.30	1.38	...	55	77	...
Total, Treasure	...	2.61	2.74	...	37.15	9.81	...
GRAND TOTAL, EXPORTS	...	12,90.40	20,37.66	...	17,70.66	13,02.70	...

(a) Includes the figures of *cuttings of hides and skins (raw)* from 1st April, 1912.

(b) Separately recorded from 1st April, 1912.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles of country produce and manufacture exported from Rangoon to India :—

Articles.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Percentage of proportion to total merchandise exported.
Rice, husked and unhusked	Rs. Lakhs. 3,89.53	Rs. Lakhs. 1,03.06	Rs. Lakhs. 1,49.30	Rs. Lakhs. 5,77.14	Rs. Lakhs. 8,05.95	55.09
Mineral oils, excluding paraffin-wax	29.33
Wood, and manufactures of	6.40
Grain and pulse (excluding rice)	2.34
Cotton (raw)	1.37
Candles99

COUNTRY PRODUCE—concluded.

Articles,	1910-11.	1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15	Percentage of total mer- chandise exported.
Metals ...	Rs. Lakhs. 512	Rs. Lakhs. 729	Rs. Lakhs. 868	Rs. Lakhs. 751	Rs. Lakhs. 1110	.76
Cutch ...	...	4.96	4.50	5.22	6.52	.45
Spices ...	1.89	1.62	1.83	1.64	5.47	.37
Hides and skins ...	9.25	8.21	5.40	4.46	5.21	.36
Fruits and vegetables ...	.26	1.57	2.14	3.33	3.16	.22
Tobacco ...	.81	1.06	14.06	2.97	2.84	.19
Paraffin wax ...	2.24	2.85	2.21	2.62	1.78	.12
Seeds (excluding groundnuts)	.83	2.58	5.43	2.72	1.19	.08
Lac ...	6.66	.33	2.21	1.73	.70	.05
Jute, manufactures of ...	.19	.75	3.99	.96	.57	.04
Hard ware and cutlery ...	.87	.66	.53	.71	.64	.04
Animals, living ...	.65	.82	.76	.35	.44	.03
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn.,	.76	.48	.57	.54	.30	.02
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	.74	1.05	.98	.24	.24	.02
Apparel (including drapery, etc)	.87	1.05	1.03	1.05	.21	.01
Provisions ...	.55	.28	.32	.70	.15	.01
Sugar ...	.29	.09	.06	.58	.16	.01
Oils, vegetable, not essential	.03	.12	.12	.42	.07	.01
Silk, and manufactures of ...	...	...	...	.01	.08	.01
Carriages and carts, etc,	.03	.03	.07	.04	.07	...
Earthenware and porcelain	.03	.04	.04	.03	.03	...
Umbrellas including parasols, etc.	...	.02	.03	.01	.03	...
Machinery and millwork	...	...	.03	...	.01	...
Liquors ...	.03	.01	...	...	...	...
Groundnuts ...	.24	.15	1.38	1.71	...	...
Glass and glassware ...	.13	.06	.01	.05	...	...
All other articles ...	4.85	4.60	4.22	3.85	6.31	.43
Total Country Produce ...	9,56.48	6,54.75	7,79.12	11,95.23	14,46.11	98.85
Total Foreign Merchandise ...	18.77	18.66	17.25	18.45	16.81	1.15
Total Country and Foreign ...	9,75.25	6,73.41	7,96.37	12,13.68	14,62.92	100.00

RICE AND PADDY.

The combined exports of all the ports in Burma (excluding interportal trade) will be found in the following table:—

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Trade.										
RICE IN THE HUSK (PADDY)	11,423	737	17,348	1,0647	148,480	1,5543	139,251	1,3320	203,893	(a)1,9184
RICE NOT IN THE HUSK—										
British Empire—										
To United Kingdom	153,010	1,2572	109,132	1,0647	148,480	1,5543	139,251	1,3320	203,893	(a)1,9184
„ Malta and Gozo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,010	766
„ Ceylon	35,104	...	21,084	...	19,838	1892	44,723	...	48,864	5443
„ Straits Settlements	289,304	2,5686	348,052	3,9150	382,262	4,6741	280,922	2,8120	230,480	2,1699
„ Hongkong	14,361	925	9,607	763	19,280	1995	15,839	1309	4,142	263
„ Africa	26,429	3571	29,143	3565	16,120	1988	28,241	2977	40,872	3787
„ North America	...	...	5,920	390	25	02	7,661	628	5,000	380
„ Australasia	21,119	1774	27,157	2656	33,910	3461	20,640	1849	27,111	2305
„ Other British Possessions	406	54	35	04	868	89	2,593	246	1,423	139
Foreign Countries—										
To Russia	...	...	9,572	843	3,937	481	6,427	577	4,262	390
„ Sweden	17,054	1257	3,835	322	14,124	1699	25,098	2261	12,254	1063
„ Norway	...	...	900	97	1,000	127	1,410	145	2,240	250
„ Denmark	4,969	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,900	568
„ Germany	311,260	2,6916	309,408	3,1732	383,269	4,2202	297,563	2,8349	112,033	1,0805
„ Holland	223,901	1,8667	227,761	2,0555	192,308	1,9556	325,297	2,9094	63,491	5739
„ Belgium	37,217	3399	17,880	1605	52,084	5422	21,569	1941	5,481	509
„ France	10,607	1005	9,671	918	16,944	1695	23,476	2262	15,513	1340
„ Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,831	783
„ Austria-Hungary	168,351	1,4759	160,234	1,5520	174,745	1,8013	209,470	2,0231	98,324	9475
„ Roumania	21,298	1578	14,249	1288	20,369	2123	32,077	3070	5,361	491
„ Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,998	540
„ Other countries in Europe	575	67	450	55	101	13	900	92	942	87
„ Turkey, Asiatic	6,601	572	53,140	5727	43,992	4913	39,961	4076	21,262	2219
„ Sumatra	12,998	1258	9,468	1006	5,351	610	5,645	542	16,767	1485
„ Java	258,071	2,4834	277,810	3,2093	159,043	1,8576	39,410	3917	68,922	6147
„ Celebes and other Islands	4,112	377	5,638	583	7,346	822	5,641	560	5,845	510
„ Philippines,	9,000	793	19,015	2499	26,068	3195	...	...	2,852	229

RICE AND PADDY—concluded.

	1910-11.			1911-12.			1912-13.			1913-14.			1914-15.		
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.
Foreign Countries—concl'd.															
To China, etc.	23,658	20.71	20,420	12,627	13.73	4,590	4,590	4.48	2,156	1.78	2,156	1.78	2,156	1.78	2,156
" Japan	61,609	55.68	140,914	241,228	2,71.71	160,643	160,643	1,61.53	8,102	7.71	8,102	7.71	8,102	7.71	8,102
" Egypt	70,549	64.89	27,033	32,763	36.13	51,304	51,304	52.04	36,463	(b) 37.49	36,463	(b) 37.49	36,463	(b) 37.49	36,463
" Africa	12,322	13.79	37,640	18,996	24.69	17,195	17,195	17.71	5,645	5.69	5,645	5.69	5,645	5.69	5,645
" North America	...	...	2,216	1,242	1.40	5,238	5,238	5.09	28,042	26.11	28,042	26.11	28,042	26.11	28,042
" South America	29,197	24.45	14,908	16,568	16.06	21,833	21,833	19.40	9,851	8.87	9,851	8.87	9,851	8.87	9,851
" Other Foreign Countries	76	.09	295	201	.20	381	381	.36	351	.30	351	.30	351	.30	351
Total ...	1,823,158	16,24.87	1,912,587	2,048,089	22,75.50	1,834,998	1,834,998	17,63.16	1,114,683	10,53.91	1,114,683	10,53.91	1,114,683	10,53.91	1,114,683
Total Paddy and Rice															
(Foreign Trade)	1,834,581	16,32.24	1,929,935	2,061,715	22,84.94	1,855,000	1,855,000	17,76.43	1,125,709	10,60.49	1,125,709	10,60.49	1,125,709	10,60.49	1,125,709
Indian Trade (excluding Burma)															
RICE IN THE HUSK (PADDY)—															
To Indian Ports ...	171,675	1,13.42	103,511	76,044	57.08	277,474	277,474	1,94.38	315,911	2,13.03	315,911	2,13.03	315,911	2,13.03	315,911
RICE NOT IN THE HUSK—															
To Bengal	67,366	75.77	3,921	16,635	18.14	335,678	335,678	3,33.02	590,339	5,67.72	590,339	5,67.72	590,339	5,67.72	590,339
" Bombay	190,298	2,26.00	103,064	119,800	1,45.78	182,957	182,957	1,95.35	212,348	2,24.70	212,348	2,24.70	212,348	2,24.70	212,348
" Sind, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Madras	115,523	1,09.37	32,599	53,287	56.63	90,830	90,830	80.57	103,010	94.57	103,010	94.57	103,010	94.57	103,010
" Indian Ports not British	5,395	7.05	1,558	509	.63	2,273	2,273	2.33	1,083	1.25	1,083	1.25	1,083	1.25	1,083
Total Rice exports to India ...	378,582	4,18.19	141,142	190,231	2,21.18	611,762	611,762	6,11.29	906,780	8,88.24	906,780	8,88.24	906,780	8,88.24	906,780
Total Paddy and Rice exports to India (excluding Burma ports).	550,257	5,36.61	244,653	266,275	2,78.26	889,236	889,236	8,05.67	1,222,691	11,01.27	1,222,691	11,01.27	1,222,691	11,01.27	1,222,691
GRAND TOTAL, PADDY AND RICE EXPORTS TO FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS (EXCLUDING BURMA PORTS).	2,384,838	21,68.85	2,174,588	2,327,990	23,63.20	2,744,236	2,744,236	25,82.10	2,348,400	21,61.76	2,348,400	21,61.76	2,348,400	21,61.76	2,348,400

(a) Includes Tons 2,915 = Rs. 3.79 lakhs shipped to United Kingdom Ports or Egypt.

(b) Includes Tons 4,280 = Rs. 3.96 lakhs shipped to Port Said for orders.

TEAKWOOD.

81

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	C. Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Trade.										
From Rangoon	43,357	70.59	40,777	61.36	49,954	77.21	42,406	63.93	37,230	70.39
" Moulmein	7,553	11.81	5,250	7.85	8,556	13.06	6,122	9.80	6,088	10.30
Coasting Trade (To India.)										
From Rangoon	89,700	77.25	98,472	85.66	94,899	84.99	78,763	74.04	69,900	81.45
" Moulmein	46,353	43.16	31,986	30.07	39,212	38.56	34,328	37.71	23,779	27.28
GRAND TOTAL (FOREIGN AND INDIA.)										
From Rangoon	133,057	1,47.84	139,249	1,47.02	144,853	1,62.20	121,169	1,37.97	107,130	1,51.84
" Moulmein	53,886	54.97	37,276	37.92	47,868	51.62	40,450	47.51	29,867	37.58

MINERAL OILS.

82

	1910-11.			1911-12.			1912-13.			1913-14.			1914-15.		
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Trade.															
KEROSENE ...	391,858	1.96	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	21,588,245	20.52	...
Benzene, Benzol, Petrol and other motor spirit.	(a)												4,601,895	4.94	...
OTHER KINDS (b) ...	2,165,111	2.59		14,806,740	13.82	21,484,786	20.55	22,303,134	21.37	22,303,134	21.37	26,190,940	25.46	...	...
Total, Mineral oils (Foreign Trade).	2,556,969	4.55		14,806,772	13.82	21,484,882	20.55	22,303,134	21.37	22,303,134	21.37	26,190,940	25.46	...	...
Coasting Trade.															
KEROSENE—	Gals.			Gals.											
To Bengal ...	60,234,452	2,15.80		50,872,567	1,77.70	59,093,447	1,96.30	59,162,021	1,95.14	56,508,644	1,95.14	56,508,644	1,88.26	...	...
" Bombay ...	16,662,897	61.34		16,222,991	55.52	18,413,917	59.62	20,751,873	68.11	21,253,307	68.11	21,253,307	69.05	...	...
" Sind ...	3,426,224	11.79		4,484,435	15.44	4,955,125	16.87	4,883,148	16.91	5,815,392	16.91	5,815,392	20.03	...	...
" Madras ...	14,305,165	48.84		16,257,776	56.03	20,804,374	71.05	20,220,560	70.40	19,749,558	70.40	19,749,558	68.00	...	...
Total Presidencies ...	94,628,738	3,37.77		87,837,769	3,04.69	103,266,863	3,43.84	105,017,602	3,50.56	103,326,901	3,50.56	103,326,901	3,45.34	...	...
To Provincial Ports ...	1,280,704	5.45		1,288,792	5.46	1,185,204	5.02	1,541,052	6.35	1,349,444	6.35	1,349,444	5.90	...	...
" Marmagao ...	2,607,979	8.97		2,957,117	10.16	2,984,235	10.26	4,266,500	14.67	3,912,700	14.67	3,912,700	13.45	...	...
Total ...	98,517,421	3,52.19		92,083,678	3,20.31	107,436,302	3,59.12	110,825,154	3,71.58	108,589,045	3,71.58	108,589,045	3,64.69	...	...
Petrol ...	(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,916,008	41.80	...
OTHER KINDS (b) ...	4,734,983	30.69		6,114,240	41.33	6,509,937	44.92	7,962,810	54.68	5,149,151	54.68	5,149,151	28.99	...	...
Total, Mineral oils (Coasting Trade).	103,252,404	3,82.88		98,197,918	3,61.64	113,946,239	4,04.04	118,787,964	4,26.26	117,654,204	4,26.26	117,654,204	4,35.48	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, MINERAL OILS (FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.)...	105,809,373	3,87.43		113,004,690	3,75.46	135,431,121	4,24.59	141,091,098	4,47.63	143,845,144	4,47.63	143,845,144	4,60.94	...	...

(a) Included with "Other kinds" prior to 1st April 1914.

(b) "Other kinds" includes fuel oil, petrol, lubricating oil, etc.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The following table gives the exports from *Rangoon* only and to *foreign ports* only :—

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Raw Hides ... { Cwt. ... { No.	105,849 786,971	50.73 {	124,638 905,996	58.29 {	121,916 802,876	63.56 {	143,132 824,208	78.68 {	90,729 591,267	52.29
Raw Skins ... { Cwt. ... { No.	17 1,074	.02 {	26 4,863	.04 {	1,013 57,989	.97 {	505 30,735	.44 {	102 6,133	.07
TOTAL OF HIDES AND SKINS, RAW, (EXCLUDING CUTTINGS OF HIDES, ETC.)	105,866 788,045	50.75 {	124,664 910,859	58.33 {	122,929 860,865	64.53 {	143,637 854,943	79.12 {	90,831 597,400	52.36

COTTON (RAW.)

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15	
	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rs. Lakhs.
To United Kingdom	38,748	14.99	61,271	24.39	50,906	18.73	104,333	37.43	119,669	33.39
" Straits	5	...	3,332	1.17	1,045	.40	13	...	17	...
" Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,699	1.68	7,373	2.52
" Germany	5,295	2.20	3,952	1.57	22	.01	12,865	4.70	8,547	3.18
" Austria-Hungary	2,112	1.03	414	.15	...	...	1,543	.55	5,501	1.97
" Belgium	1,443	.64	2,428	.93	1,342	.50	12,699	4.74	2,667	.90
" Italy	1,729	.82	...	...	...	...	714	.28	1,566	.47
" Japan	6,967	3.17	23,298	8.09	63,449	22.87	30,492	11.06	12,405	3.47
" Spain	1,963	.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,957	1.30
" Other countries	1,941	1.04	441	.30	...	...	2,439	.88	2,819	.63
Total Foreign Trade	60,202	24.79	95,136	36.60	116,764	42.51	169,797	61.32	167,521	47.83
Total Indian Trade (excluding Burma)	37,682	16.03	81,739	30.14	132,336	45.00	78,073	28.51	67,482	19.97
GRAND TOTAL	97,884	40.82	176,875	66.74	249,100	87.51	247,870	89.83	235,003	67.80

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF BURMA.

The statement below shows how the trade of Rangoon in merchandise with foreign countries was distributed in the periods shown :—

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole		
	Percentage to total imports.		Average for the three years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Percentage to total exports.		In 1913-14.		In 1914-15.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.				1913-14.	1914-15.				
British Empire.											
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	58.46	3.43.75	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	18.87	32.62	36.51	44.10
United Kingdom ...	6.61.70	8.78.16	6.04.60	56.01	.27	.42	3.27.16	4.21.68	.19	.20	.18
Aden and Dependencies ...	1.04	2.84	2.78	.18	.24	34.45	3.24	2.53	5.38	1.91	.23
Ceylon ...	1.30	2.29	2.48	.15	6.07	3.84.55	60.92	69.61	16.91	11.02	3.10
Straits Settlements ...	73.70	70.67	62.75	4.51	2.45	31.17	2,93.10	2,38.70	2.11	2.57	12.95
Hongkong ...	30.28	36.92	25.40	2.35	.01	12.61	47.79	27.30	.79	.42	2.26
South Africa ...	.11	...	.10	...	...	2.18	13.78	18.67	1.44	.13	.82
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	...	...	.02	...	...	19.36	20.99	18.77	1.62	.57	.90
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	.03	...	...	...	...	6.10	4.32	10.97	.85	.47	.18
East African Protectorate ...	.16	.75	.48	.05	.05	3.01	3.87	4.32	.33	.44	.30
Canada ...	3.90	5.61	5.90	.36	.57	25.54	13.84	6.55	.51	1.18	1.89
Australasia ...	.02	.01	.02	...	...	9.45	33.39	38.02	2.94	.10	.14
Other British Possessions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.35	3.20	.25	...	...
Total, British Empire	7,73.14	9,97.30	7,04.53	63.61	68.12	8,72.59	8,23.46	47.50	66.71	55.15	67.34
Foreign Countries.											
EUROPE—											
Russia ...	.03	...	...	...	...	3.34	6.31	.37	.31	.19	.17
Sweden ...	.63	1.36	1.64	.09	.16	7.95	17.37	1.00	.62	.37	.41

Philippines	...	'63	'22	'06	'02	'01	23-40	'85	3-55	'05	'27	'04	'16
China	...	13-03	19-00	8-96	1-21	8-7	23-67	17-87	17-65	1-03	1-37	1-12	1-14
Japan	...	82-98	1-03-57	59-35	6-60	5-74	1-80-56	1-93-43	30-19	11-16	2-33	9-00	3-85
Other countries	...	'40	1-11	'48	'02	'05	4-97	'4-17	2-08	'24	'16	'16	'11
Total, Asia	...	1-46-84	1-71-00	1-10-51	10-91	10-69	5-35-40	3-17-66	1-53-13	18-32	11-84	14-80	11-33
AFRICA—	...												
Egypt	...	3-09	2-18	3-40	'14	'33	42-62	49-76	(2)34-31	2-87	2-65	1-57	1-62
Portuguese East Africa	...	'01	'04	...	...	...	8-92	5-00	2-80	'29	'22	'15	'12
German East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	17-11	13-31	3-69	'77	'29	'41	'16
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	'03	'14	'01	'01	...	'01	...
Total, Africa	...	3-10	2-22	3-40	'14	'33	68-68	68-21	40-81	3-94	3-16	2-14	1-90
AMERICA—	...												
United States	...	54-93	58-37	63-03	3-72	6-69	12-99	21-75	19-70	1-25	1-52	2-43	3-55
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-10	5-11	25-49	'30	1-98	'15	1-10
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentine Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-35	7-62	'01	'44	...	'23	...
Chile, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-98	4-56	3-71	'26	'29	'14	'16
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	'02	'01	...	...	...	...	...
Total, America	...	54-93	58-37	63-03	3-72	6-09	31-19	39-05	48-91	2-25	3-79	2-95	4-81
Total, Foreign Countries	...	4,10-18	5,70-46	3,29-66	36-39	31-88	10,80-79	9,10-05	4,30-35	52-50	33-29	44-85	32-66
GRAND TOTAL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.	...	11,83-32	15,67-76	10,34-19	100-00	100-00	19,53-38	17,33-51	12,92-89	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

(a) Includes Rs. 3-96 lakhs the value of Rice shipped to Port Said for orders.

SHARES OF PROVINCES.

The Shares of the Provinces in the combined trade in *private merchandise* only are shown in the annexed comparative table :—

	1910-11. Rs. Lakhs.	1911-12. Rs. Lakhs.	1912-13. Rs. Lakhs.	1913-14. Rs. Lakhs.	1914-15. Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	...	7,73.35	9,87.20	13,13.13	13,86.16
Bombay	...	8,72.41	2,90.74	3,11.50	3,31.98
Madras	...	3,60.54	3,25.83	3,50.52	3,51.21
Sind	...	3,86.39	32.87	27.81	37.83
Indian Ports, not British	...	20.80	21.23	20,35.83	25.28
	...	26.89			
Total	16,67.03	13,84.26	16,58.82		21,32.46

PROVINCIAL TRADE.

The following comparative table shows the share of the interportal trade in *private merchandise* of each port in the Province :—

Ports.	1913-14.			1914-15.			Increase or decrease in 1914-15.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rangoon	61,34,544	1,74,68,646	2,36,03,190	55,37,601	1,30,61,891	1,85,99,492	— 50,03,698
Moulmein	99,89,798	13,98,989	1,13,88,787	79,12,555	13,10,909	92,23,464	— 21,65,323
Mergui	23,98,303	31,55,688	55,53,991	18,91,693	25,14,555	44,06,248	— 11,47,743
Tavoy	37,58,267	20,54,137	58,12,404	30,16,615	24,69,455	54,86,070	— 3,26,334
Victoria Point	1,92,980	13,333	2,06,313	1,13,589	5,452	1,19,041	— 87,272
Akyab	36,56,213	6,85,044	43,41,257	28,45,380	3,84,145	32,29,525	— 11,11,732
Kyaukpyn	6,19,572	20,586	6,40,158	4,67,184	17,608	4,84,792	— 1,55,366
Sandoway	3,55,829	8,079	3,63,908	2,84,658	12,589	2,97,247	— 66,661
Bassein	74,412	13,147	87,559	1,04,644	18,617	1,23,261	+ 34,702
Total	2,71,79,918	2,48,17,649	5,19,97,567	2,21,73,919	1,97,95,221	4,19,69,140	100,28,427

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the entries and clearances at the various ports in the Province :—

	1912-13.				1913-14.				1914-15.			
	Entered		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
RANGOON ... { Foreign ... Coasting ...	354 1,215	1,026,837 1,833,183	436 1,140	1,278,866 1,603,090	326 1,265	1,001,256 1,947,195	395 1,204	1,180,159 1,783,851	263 1,066	775,819 1,642,357	313 1,007	909,897 1,492,448
Total ...	1,569	2,860,020	1,576	2,881,956	1,591	2,948,451	1,399	2,964,010	1,329	2,418,176	1,320	2,402,345
AKYAB ... { Foreign ... Coasting ...	41 912	75,534 170,022	57 720	69,117 186,037	57 802	60,545 266,401	80 766	51,735 284,356	53 902	35,221 194,666	65 580	30,030 193,243
Total ...	953	245,556	777	255,154	859	326,946	846	336,091	955	229,887	645	223,273
BASSEIN ... { Foreign ... Coasting ...	42 80	110,099 105,611	73 59	193,014 46,301	27 108	78,526 111,639	52 72	149,064 44,863	15 152	40,228 106,019	26 135	69,464 61,059
Total ...	122	215,710	132	239,315	135	190,165	124	193,927	167	146,247	161	130,523
MOULMEIN ... { Foreign ... Coasting ...	38 527	83,305 221,521	10 502	18,173 287,189	43 524	102,572 231,468	13 489	28,416 310,250	16 480	38,556 169,619	8 516	16,831 197,415
Total ...	565	304,826	512	305,562	567	334,040	502	338,666	496	208,275	524	214,246
MINOR PORTS { Foreign ... Coasting ...	51 1,084	48,079 491,156	51 1,129	46,028 494,390	53 1,004	43,381 489,004	52 999	42,796 487,502	44 775	26,969 325,980	45 810	30,312 324,597
Total ...	1,115	539,235	1,180	540,418	1,057	532,385	1,051	530,298	819	352,949	855	354,909
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,344	4,165,347	4,177	4,222,205	4,209	4,331,987	4,122	4,362,992	3,766	3,355,534	3,505	3,325,296

WORKING OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, RANGOON.

There was a great decrease in the number of infringements of this Act in the year under review, only 138 cases being reported as compared with 363 in 1913-14. The statement below shows briefly their nature and the manner in which they were dealt with :—

Class of Case.						Remarks.
	I	II	III	IV	Total.	
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty, or reshipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.		
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	4	2	...	1	7	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced—	32	13	46	1	92	
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a Foreign country.	1	1	...	1	3	
(2) As between two Foreign countries.	6	3	1	6	16	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely—	...	...	...	...	...
(1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	...	...	...	...	...
(2) As to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...
(3) As to the mode of manufacture or production.	2	1	...	2	5	
(4) As to the material of which the goods are composed.	...	...	...	...	...
(5) As to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	1	5	9	...	15	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods.						
Total	46	25	56	11	138	

